# THE BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER.

VOL. XLI.] SATUEDAY, 8 JUNE, 1833. [NO. 2247.


THE Committee of the New Bombay Turf Club give notice, that a special general meeting of the Members of the Club will be held on Wednesday the 14th., at 11 o'clock precisely, in the Club Room, when several questions of importance to the interests of the Club will be laid before them. A full attendance therefore is particularly requested.

CLUB ROOM,
6TH JUNE, 1833.

TO THE CREDITORS OF THE FIRM OF MESSRS. SHOTTON AND CO.

THE Trustees of the Firm of Messrs. SHOTTON AND CO. hereby give notice that, pursuant to a Resolution passed at a meeting of the Creditors of that Firm held on the 20th day of May last, the usual Deed of Assignment for the general benefit of the Creditors has been prepared and executed, and is now lying for signature at the office of Mr. BECKWITH, the managing Trustee.

The Creditors of the Firm are therefore requested to come in and sign the Deed by themselves, or their respective Attornies without delay.

FREDERICK HICKES, } *Trustees.*
JOHN BECKWITH. }
*Bombay, 6th June*, 1833.

ISLAND OF ST. HELENA.

NOTICE—For the information of those persons, Citizens of the United States of America.—WILLIAM CARROL, Merchant and Ship Agent at the Island of St. Helena, hath been appointed by the President of the United States of America at the City of Washington, on the 4th day of Februgary A. D. 1831, under the Hand and Official Seal of the Secretary of State of the United States of America, as CONSULAR COMMERCIAL AGENT for that Island, with all the privileges and authorities of right, appertaining to that appointment.

WILLIAM CARROL begs also to inform Captains of Ships calling at St. Helena, that they may be furnished with whatever they can possibly require at the shortest notice, and on the most moderate terms.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the "SIXTH AMICABLE INSURANCE OFFICE" of Calcutta, are authorized to grant Policies payable in Calcutta, London, and Bombay.

ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.
*Bombay, 1st. June*, 1833.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the INDEMNITY INSURANCE OFFICE of CALCUTTA, are authorized to grant Policies of Insurance on the usual terms.

McGREGOR, EDMOND AND CO.
*Bombay, 27th May*, 1833.

THIS DAY, at 11 o'Clock A. M. Messrs FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, the Household Furniture, and Property of the late Lieut. and Quarter Master D. Jenkins of the Queen's Royals, at his Quarters in the Lines of that Regt. at Colabah. The property consists of all the usual requisites for a small establishment. Terms, payment on the delivery of the Goods, without which, no Lots will be delivered. All Lots at the risk of the purchaser from the time they are knocked down.

N. B. Being neap tides, the Road to Colabah is passable at all hours during the day.

*Nesbit Lane, 8th June*, 1833.

MESSRS. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co. have recently received for sale, imported by the Ship *Lowjee Family*, a variety of Handsome Lacquered Ware, consisting of round and oval Tea Trays, Knife Trays, small Waiters, Ink Stands, dried Ginger Preserve, handsome Feather Fans, Camphor Wood Trunks, Coral Ornaments, &c. &c.

PRICES MODERATE.
*Nesbit Lane, 8th June*, 1833.

FOR Sale—A superior double barrel'd Gun by Chas. Moor, fitted with the usual apparatus, in Mahogany Case, Rs..... 750
A single Ditto ditto Rs..... 450
Apply to Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co.

*Nesbit Lane, 8th June*, 1833.

NOTICE.

ON Wednesday next, the 12th Instant, Messrs. FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO. will submit for Sale by Public Auction, a great variety of Goods, particulars of which will appear in a future Advertisement.

NOTICE.—For Sale at the Shop of Pestonjee Bhiccajee and Sons, a few Packets of fresh Cap Garden Seeds, [illegible]

BOOKS, FURNITURE, &c. &c. FOR PEREMPTORY SALE.

BECK AND CO.—On Tuesday next, 11th Instant, will sell by public outcry, an extensive and miscellaneous collection of articles, chiefly the property of Gentlemen proceeding to England, vizt. Playfair's works in 4 vols. Briggs' Mahommedan Power, 4 Do., Trigonometrical Survey of England, 3 Do. Buckhardt's Travels, 4 Do. Asiatic Researches, 15 Do. consecutively, Margett's Longitude Tables, Nollekin's Life and Times, 2 Do. Smith's Wealth of Nations, 3 Do. Hayley's Cowper, 3 Do. Wilkins's Sanscrit Grammer, 1 Do. Raffle's Java, 2 Do. Crawford's Eastern Archipelago, 3 Do. Ferguson's Mechanics, 1 Do. The Sketch Book, 2 Do. Bonnycastle's Algebra, 1 Do. and various other interesting and instructive works. A Surveying pocket sextant, a case of Mathematical Instruments, 2 Surveying Chains, a second-hand Tent. Silver Plate, consisting of Table, Dessert and Tea Spoons, Tables and Dessert Forks, Soup and Milk Ladles, Muffineers, Saucepans, &c. handsome Queen's Ware Dinner Services, Plated Curry Dishes, Bottle Stands, Cruet and Liquor Frames, Candlesticks, &c. Hanging Lamps, a small Invoice of coarse Cutlery, comprising Pocket and Penknives, Razors, Scissors, &c. Russia Leather Dressing Cases, Sundry Wines and Liquors, a great variety of useful Household Furniture, and at 1 P. M. a few desirable Buggies, a commodious Chariot, and some serviceable Saddle and Draught Cattle.

*Forbes Street, 8th June*, 1833.

COMMISSION GOODS.

BECK AND CO.—Have received by late arrivals the undermentioned Goods, all of the choicest kind, viz.:—Bengal Hooka Snakes and Ghoracco, Sardennes in Oil, Smoked Mango Fish, Ghools, or fire balls, real Scheidam Gin in 15 magnum bottle cases, 1st chop Hyson Tea in whole chests, and 10 catty Boxes, Powchong and Pekoe in Do. Nankin Floor matting, Ginger Preserves, Europe Salt Beef and Herrings in Kegs, Ox Tongues, and various other good things.

*Forbes Street, 8th June*, 1833.

PRIME HODGSON'S Ale, Bottled off in November and December last, and is now temptingly ripe, may be had on applying to BECK and CO., at the very moderate rate of Rs. 6 per dozen.—*Cash*

*Forbes Street, 7th June*, 1833.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Sunday the 16th Instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the following landed property situated at Nagaò and Mahim woods, belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. ELLIAS DAS CHAGAS, deceased, will be sold by Auction:—12 Pieces of Sweet Batty Fields, containing 12 Mangoe, 6 Brab, and other common Trees, &c. situated at Nagaò close to the Garden of Luximon Hurrychundjee, Purvoe,—10 Pieces of Sweet Batty Fields at Hansalee, and 1 do. do. do.

M. B. BARRETTO,
Administratrix to the Etate of Mr. Ellias Das Chagas, deceased.

*Bombay, 8th June*, 1833.

FOR Sale—Very Superior old Lisbon Wine in Pipes at 280 Rupees each.
Ditto. Do. in half do. at 145 ditto.
Ditto. Do. in Fifths..at 65 ditto.
Ditto. Do. in Bottles at 9 Rs. per dozen.
Apply to EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS.

*Bombay, 8th June*, 1833.

SECOND CALCUTTA LOTTERY FOR 1833.

TICKETS and Shares in the above Lottery are for sale with FROMMURZE SORABJEE, at the following prices, viz.:—
Whole Tickets at Rs. 140 each.
Half Ditto „ „ 71 „
Quarter Ditto „ „ 36 „
TERMS, CASH.
*Bombay, 8th. June*, 1833.

ON SALE, at the GODOWNS of MESSRS. REMINGTON AND CO., the following Wines of superior quality, from Messrs. TODD and BOSANQUET:—
Claret 2d Growth.... Rs. 30 per doz.
Pale Sherry..... " 26 per doz.
R. and Co. will register all orders for the above Wines to be supplied, whenever the stock may be expended from the first shipments they may receive, and will forward to TODD and BOSANQUET orders for annual supplies of the above and other Wines for Individuals and Regimental Messes. The Shipping prices of all T. and B's. Wines may be known on application to R. and Co. who will receive payment on the arrival of the orders in Bombay.

FOR SALE at the GODOWNS of Messrs. REMINGTON and CO. superior *Phelan's* highly flavoured *Claret*, at Rs. 20 per dozen, in cases of 3 dozen each.

*Bombay, 8th June*, 1833.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. MACVICAR BURN, and Co.
Brown's Cantenac Claret in 1 and 3 doz. Cases, Rupees..... 20 per dozen.
Sauterne and Barsac, 1 .. 16 " "
Muscatel ..... 1 .. 20 " "
Epernay Champaigne 1 & 2, 35 " "
Scheidam Gin in Cases and Carboys.

ALSO,

A Few Hhds. and 6 dozen Cases of Sherry of excellent quality, from Messrs. Cockburn and Co. of Leith, and Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell of Edinburgh.

*Church Lane, 8th June*, 1833.

WINES, &c. FOR SALE, at the Godowns of Mr. GREY, received from Messrs. J. COCKBURN AND CO. of London, viz.
Claret in pints (imported per *Victory*) 1st growth, 15 Rs. per doz.
Ditto..Ditto 2d do....10.....ditto.
Pale Sherry of superior quality (Quarts).....24.....ditto
Old Constantia, in pints,..15.....ditto.
Cogniac Brandy,.....15.....ditto.
Whiskey.....18.....ditto.
Ditto in Pints.....10.....ditto.

*Bombay, 8th June*, 1833.

FOR Sale, at the Godowns of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER AND CO., the following Wines:—
Sherry Wine, from Pitman Hullock and Co. in half Chests, at Rs. 20 per Dozen.
Ditto.....do. in Quarter do. at..... Rs. 20 do. do.
Ditto, from Charles Bell, in half Chests, at Rs. 18 do. do.
Ditto. do. do. in Pints, in cases of 6 doz. each..... Rs. 12 do. do. Pints.
Ditto in Butts of 120 Gallons each, and Hhds. Rs. 600 do. Hhd.
London Particular Madeira in Pipes.
"Destournel and Co's. Medoc first Claret," landed from the *Albion*, in cases of three dozen each, at Rs. 20 per dozen.
Terms—Cash, and Parties out of Bombay to apply thro' their Agents at the Presidency.

*Bombay, 8th June*, 1833.

"GRUAUD LA ROSE CLARET."

JUST landed from "*La Balguerie*" from Bordeaux, shipped by the Proprietors. To be had at the Godowns of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER and Co. in one dozen cases. Terms cash; price 25 Rs. per dozen.

*Bombay, 8th. June*, 1833

SECOND CALCUTTA LOTTERY of 1833.

A few Tickets in the above Lottery, are for sale at the Office of DADABHOY and MUNCHERJEE PESTONJEE, at 140 Rs. each.

*Bombay, 8th June*, 1833.

TURF HORSES FOR SALE.

WILL be sold by Public Auction, unless previously disposed of, on Thursday the 20th Instant, at 12 o'clock, the remainder of Captain Morris's Stud, consisting of the following horses:—
Goblin Grey,
Bustle,
Sea-Gull,
English mare, 5 year old, by Filho da Puta, Maiden Arab Gelding.
Cockatoo, 2 year old Colt, by Fitz-James.
Fairy, 2 year old Filly, by Harlequin.
Titmouse, yearling Colt, by ditto.
Magnet, yearling Colt, by ditto.
Zulieka, thoroughbred English brood mare.
Dudu Deccan bred brood mare.
The Sale will take place at Captain Morris' Stables, Poona, and particulars may be learnt on reference to Dr. Carstairs, Poona.

MATHIES and BARRON, beg to intimate that they have just received a fresh supply of Gold and Silver McCABE Watches, together with a choice selection of fashionable Jewellery.

*Bonbay, 7th June*, 1833.

FOR SALE, at Messrs. BECKWITH AND CO'S.,
Double Barrelled Percussion Guns, by W. Mills, at .....Rs. 550 each.
Do....do.....Flint...do.....do.
Do....do.....Percussion Pistols, doa
Received per *Lady Raffles*, direct from the Maker.

JUST Published—No. 11 of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST—Price, 3 Rs.

*Courier Office, 8th June*, 1833.

TO BE LET—The House at Mazagon between Mr. M. FORBES and Mr. DE VITRE'S.
Do. at Colaba, recently vacated by Major DUFFIN.
Apply to CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE.

TO BE LET—The well known airy and commodious House, situated at Colabah, late the property of JAMES MORLEY, Esq. For particulars apply to CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE, at the Office of Messrs. JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY and Co. in the Fort.

*Bombay, 8th June*, 1833.

TO BE LET—That commodious upper roomed House situated in Meadow street—late the *Courier Office*.—The Premises have recently been repaired and alterations made, which render them well adapted for a Merchant's Office or a Dwelling House.
Also, a small upper roomed House in the same street.
Apply to DADABHOY CAWASJEE'S SONS, opposite the Armenian Church.

TO BE LET—A Commodious Bungalow, with Stable and Cookroom, situated at Breach Candy, (lately occupied by L. A. Johnson, Esq.,) until the 1st of June next. For Particulars apply to JEMSETJEE SORABJEE, in Oak Lane.

*Bombay, 7th June*, 1833.

TO BE LET—A Commodious House with Godowns, &c. situated in Appollo Street, lately occupied by Messrs. SHOTTON &Co. Apply to DARASHAW DHUNJEE SHAW, near the Church Gate, opposite to HORMUZJEE DORABJEE'S office.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Borah MOOLMA ESMAILJEE NOORBHOY, and MOOLNA ADAMJEE NOORBHOY, have contracted to purchase from BALLABHOY AHMUDBAH BELCOWDAY, the Son, Heir, and representative of AHMUDBAH ALLIBAH BELCOWDAY, all that piece or parcel of Land or Ground with the Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling House, built and standing thereon, situate without the Fort Walls of Bombay at Chinch Bunder, in Cazee Syed Street, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 110. If any person or persons have therefore any claims or demands by way of Mortgage or inheritable right thereto, he, she, or they are hereby requested to make the same known to Mr. HENRY EDWARD SOUTHOUSE, Attorney at Law for the Purchaser, within fourteen days from the date hereof, or else they will be precluded therein.—Dated this 7th day of June, 1833.

જાહેર ખબર

ખબર દીઓથી આપીએચજે વોરા મુલનાં જશમાલજી નુરલાજ ન થા મુલનાં આદમજી નુરલાજ એ બેકુજ ણાંઓએ જમીનનો કટકો એક તે કુપર ધેકર એક બાંધેલુછે તે શાકે બાલાલાજ અકમદબા ખીલકવદે તે અકમદબા અ લીબા ખીલકવડેનો છોકરો તથા વારશ દાર પાશેથી વેચાતુ લેવાનુ શાટુ કીધુંછે તે શ્રી બાકારકોટ ચીચ બંદર આગલ કાજી શજએડનાં મોકોલામોછે તે કુપર આશેશમેનટનાં કાલેકટરનો નંમબર ૧૧૦ મોછે—એ કુપર કરએક લોક અથવા લો કોનો ગીરવી અથવા વરશાની રીતનો દાવો અથવા માંગણુ પોચતુ કોએતો તેનાં ઓને જાણ કરેચજે મીશતર કેનરી ઇડ વરડ શાકુકાકુશ ખરીદદારનાં ધારાનાં વકીલને આજથી દીન ૧૪ ની મુદતમો જાકર કરે—મુદતપછી કોઇનો દાવો કબુલ કરશેનહી

તારીખ ૭ મી જુન ૧૮૩૩

FOR SALE,—A few remaining copies of the BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANAC, printed on English Royal Paper for the present Year, containing Rules, Regulations, and other matter of local interest not previously published.—Price 6 Rupees per copy.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office, a CODE OF SIGNALS, with a list of Vessels and their corresponding numbers in H. M. Service, and the Commercial Navy of Great Britain, together with those belonging to the Port of Bombay. Price, one Rupee.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that CRUSTNABOY, Daughter of the late GOVINDA ANUNTAJEE, Purvoe, and Lawful wife of SADANUND LAXOOMONJEE, has contracted with DAVIDASS MOORARJEE, Bhungsally, to sell her part of an Oart, and a Piece of her Father's adjoining to her Oart, both Pieces containing about one and half wheels; situated at Mahim on Khada, named Panthou, close to the said DAVIDASS MOORARJEE'S Oart. Any person or persons having any claim against the said property, he, or they, must apply to the said Davidass Moorarjee, within 14 days from the date hereof, or else he, she, or they will be precluded therefrom. Bombay, 6th June, 1833.

## જાહેર ખબર

ખબર દીઆંથી આપીએચજે

કુકુશટનાંબાજ તે મરનાર ગોવીનડા અનંતાજી પરબુની છોકરી તથા રદાસનં દ લખશીમંનજની શાગી ધણીઆંણી એ બાજએ પોતાનો વાડીનો કટકો એકક તથા જીજે બાપીકી વાડીનો કટકો એકક તે એજ કટકાને લગતોછે તે દેવીદાશ મોરા રજી લંનશાલીને વેચાતુ આપવાતુ શાટુ કીધુંછે એ એકકુ કટકા ૧૧ રેંટથી વધતાછે તે શ્રી માડીમની જેડમોછે તેનુ નાંમ પં નથુછે તે એજ દેવીદાશ મોરારજીની વાડી ની પડોશમોછે એ કુપર કુરએક લોક અથવા લોકોનો કુરએક રીતનો એ કુપર કકેલી મીલકત કુપર દાવો પોચતો હો એતો તેનાંમોને જાણ કરેચજે એજ દેવી દાશ મોરારજીને આજથી હીન ૧૪ ની મુદતમો અકેર કરે એ મુદતપછી કોજના દાવો કબુલ કરશે નહી ॐ

તા ૬ ઠી જુન ૧૮૩૩

FOR SALE at the Courier Office, The Oriental Sporting Magazine, from No. 7 to 19, each No..... 3 0 0
Blank Powers of Attorney,..... 0 2 0
Do. Interest Bonds,..... 0 2 0
Do. Policies,..... 1 0 0
Do. Bills of Lading, per set,.... 0 2 0
Do. Respondentia Bonds,..... 0 2 0
Do. Bills of Exchange, per set,... 0 2 0
Plans of the Island,..... 1 0 0
Traveller's Itinerary,..... 5 0 0
Insolvent Debtor's Act,..... 3 0 0
LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, neatly executed upon moderate terms.

## FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL,

THE British Ship "JOHN STAMP" of 400 Tons Register, JOHN YOUNG, Commander. Has good accommodations for a few Passengers and will have quick despatch. —Apply at the Office of McGREGOR EDMOND AND CO.

*Tamarind Lane, 8th June,* 1833.

## FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE Ship CLEVELAND, of 400 Tons, WILLIAM MARLEY, Commander, will sail on the 1st of July next. This Ship has a Poop and excellent accommodations for Passengers; apply to Captain MARLEY, at the office of Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART and Co. where plans of the Cabins may be seen.

*Bombay, 8th. June,* 1833.

## FOR PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL,

THE fine fast sailing Ship RICHARD WALKER, of 450 Tons per Register, P. GILL. Will sail on or about the 15th Proximo. This Vessel has a Poop and good accommodations for Passengers; apply to Captain GILL at the Office of Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART AND CO.

*Bombay, 8th. June,* 1833.

## FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE Teak Built Ship "LADY EAST," of 700 Tons, CAPTAIN STRACHAN, is expected to arrive about 20th June, and has good accommodations for passengers. Apply to McGREGOR EDMOND AND CO.

*Tamarind Lane, 6th June,* 1833.

## GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

*Bombay Castle, 28th May,* 1833.

No. 234.—The following promotions are made:—

*25th Regiment Native Infantry.*

Captain T. Marshall to be major, lieutenant T. R. Gordon to be captain, and ensign T. L. Frederick to be Lieutenant, in succession to Hancock retired.—Date of rank 18th Nov. 1832.

Acting ensign Albert Vaillant, to be Ensign from the 17th March 1833, and posted to the 25th regiment native infantry, *vice* Frederick promoted.

No. 235.—The following temporary arrangements are confirmed:—

Lieutenant W. J. Eastwick of the 12th regiment native infantry to act as quarter master and interpreter, during the period Lieutenant Laurie may be in charge of the regiment.

Acting ensign C. D. Mylne, to act as Quarter master and interpreter to the 14th regiment native infantry, during the absence of Lieutenant J. Burrowes, on leave.

No. 236.—The leave to sea granted to Lieutenant C. Giberne of the 16th regiment native infantry under date the 14th May 1832, and extended on the 6th December last, for the benefit of his health, is further prolonged for a period of six months, to remain at the Neelgherries, on the same account.

*Bombay Castle, 29th May,* 1833.

No. 237.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the following copies of a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 23rd of January last, (No. 8) and of its enclosure, be published in general orders:—

No. 8 of 1833.

OUR GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL, *at Bombay.*

Having had occasion in our correspondence with the Madras Government to re-consider the orders issued by us in our Military dispatch to your Government, dated the 18th January 183[illegible], on the subject of granting commissions to cadets in India, for whom there may be no Regimental vacancies, we herewith transmit copy of the revised orders which we have addressed to the Madras Government * on the subject, and which you will consider equally applicable to your Presidency.

We are, &c.

(Signed) J. G. RAVENSHAW, *and others.*

* Military letter to Madras, dated 28th Decr. 1832. (No. 91) paras. 9 & 10.

*London, 23rd January,* 1833.

*Extract military letter to Madras (No 91) dated 28th December,* 1832.

*Letter dated 13th May* 1831. (No. 15)

2. Consequent on the Court's orders to the Supreme Government, of the 13th January 183[illegible], the Commander in Chief has been directed to submit the draft of a general order for revoking the promotions of cadets made from the date of arrival in India, and previous to vacancies occurring, for their being brought on the effective strength of the army, and fixing their allowances on the Bengal scale, also paras. 15 and 17 of letter dated 2nd August 1831 (No. 25) stating that a request from the Commander in Chief to have the subject again referred to the Court has been overruled.

9th Having in reference to the appeal made by the Commander in Chief against the enforcement, of the orders contained in para. 3 of our letter of the 13th January 183[illegible], called for the opinion of our standing counsel on the subject, we are in consequence of that opinion induced to recal those orders, and to direct that Cadets be promoted to the rank of Cornets, 2nd Lieutenants and Ensigns, as heretofore, from the dates of their several arrivals in India, the dates of their respective commissions being finally adjusted on their appointment to regiments.

11th Upon this principle you will adjust the commissions of all acting cornets, 2nd Lieutenants, Ensigns and Cadets, whose promotion may have been affected by our orders of the 13th January.

*Bombay Castle, 3 th May* 1833.

No. 238.—The following appointments are made:

*Ordnance Department.*

Sub-conductor John McDonald, to be conductor, *vice* Hussey deceased.—Date of appointment 30th April 1833.

Serjeant P. McMahon of the 2d battalion of artillery, to be sub-conductor, *vice* McDonald promoted.—Do. Do. Do.

No. 239.—Considerable incovenience having been occasioned to the department of accounts from the non-transmission in proper time of statements, returns, &c. and the pay-masters having ascribed the delay to the irregularity and inattention with which their requisitions are met, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to notify, for the information of all officers who have received advances during the past year, that strict attention must be afforded to the calls of the pay-masters, and the required statements &c. forwarded by the time prescribed.—Any deviation from this order, unless satisfactorily explained, will be visited with the displeasure of Government.

No. 240.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that whenever public cattle are not available, country carts shall, whenever practicable, be employed in the conveyance of camp equipage and other stores, from one depôt or station to another.

The number of tents of each description to be carried in such cases on a cart, shall be regulated as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Field officer's | 1 | to each cart. |
| Captain's | 1½ | " |
| Subaltern's | 2 | " |
| Soldier's (new pattern) | 2½ | " |
| Routie No. 1 and 2 | 4 | " |
| Routie No. 3 | 6 | " |
| Necessary | 10 | " |

No. 241.—With reference to Article 57 Section XXXV. of the 2nd supplement to the military code the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the appointment of regimental butcher to the regiment of European infantry be abolished.

No. 242.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the allowance for the charge of the treasure chest at Dapoolie be reduced to the same amount as that granted at other stations for the like duty, viz. rupees 6 per mensem, and that the treasure chest at Vingorla, be abolished.

*Bombay Castle, 31st May* 1833.

No. 243.—The following promotions are made:—

*Regiment of Artillery.*

Senior Major J. G. Griffith to be Lieutenant Colonel, *vice* Moor deceased.—Date of rank, 6th May 1833.

Captain F. Schuler, to be Major, and 1st Lieutenant E. Stanton to be Captain, in succession to Griffith promoted.—Do. Do. Do.

Supernumerary Lieutenant G. K. Mann, to be admitted on the effective strength, from the 6th May 1833, *vice* Stanton promoted.

No. 244.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the party of Engineers at Mahabuleshwur be relieved by an equal number from the head quarters of the Engineer corps.

*By order of the Right Hon'ble the Gov. in Council.*
C. NORRIS, *Chief Sec.*

## *CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.*

### POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 5th June,* 1833.

The leave of absence granted to Mr. J. P. Willoughby, political agent in Kattiwar, to visit the presidency, published in the government gazette of the 18th April last, is cancelled at his own request.

*By order of the Right Hon'ble the Gov. in Council,*
C. NORRIS, *Chief Sec.*

### TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE

*Bombay Castle, 1st June* 1833.

Mr. W. Stubbs, principal collector of Surat, is allowed to remain in the districts, on duty, until the monsoon.

*By order of the Right Hon'ble the Gov. in Council,*
L. R. REID, *Sec. to Govt.*

*Bombay Castle, 3rd June* 1833.

Mr. W. W. Bell, Acting first assistant to the Collector of Ahmedabad, is allowed an extension of leave, on private affairs, for a further period of one month.

*Bombay Castle, 5th June,* 1833.

Mr. Jos. Nesbitt, Principal Collector in the Southern Mahratta country, is allowed an extension of leave to the period of his return from the Cape of Good Hope, under the provisions of the absentee regulation.

*By order of the Right Hon'ble the Gov. in Council.*
C. NORRIS, *Chief Sec to Govt.*

### GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 3rd June* 1833.

L. R. Reid Esq. secretary to government in the territorial and commercial departments to be Secretary in attendance on the Right Honorable the Governor from this date.

Charles Norris, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government to conduct Mr. Reid's duties in the territorial department.

John Bax Esq. Secretary to Government in the judicial, general and marine departments to conduct Mr. Reid's duties in the financial and Commercial department.

*By order of the Right. Hon. the Gov. in Council,*
JOHN BAX, *Sec. to Govt.*

### MARINE DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 31st May* 1833.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to permit Mr. E. Daniell, a midshipman in the Indian Navy, to proceed to Calcutta on urgent private affairs, with leave of absence for a period of six months.

*Bombay Castle, 3rd June* 1833.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to grant Mr. W. Boyce, purser in the Indian Navy, an extension of his former leave for a further period of six months, for the recovery of his health.

*By order of the Right Hon'ble the Gov. in Council.*
JOHN BAX, *Sec. to Govt,*

## THE LATE ROBBERY AND MURDER.

We mentioned in a former number that several of the gang of robbers who fired upon a party of police, and shot Constable *Charles Chitt*, had been apprehended the following day. We have now to announce that, on Tuesday last, the Coroner's inquest on the body of the Constable, after a patient and careful investigation, returned a verdict of *wilful murder* against ten sepoys of the 6th Regt. N. I. who are all Purdasees, or natives of the upper provinces. Of these ten, one has escaped, and nine have been committed to gaol, to take their trial at the ensuing sessions.

One of these men, we understand, has acknowledged that he and the others were in the gang, and his confession, with that of a woman, the wife of one of them, has supplied evidence which, we hear, is likely to lead to their conviction.

Several men of the 4th Regt. N. I. who were taken up on suspicion of being concerned in the above affair, were set a large in an early stage of the enquiry, there being no evidence whatever against them.

Too much praise cannot be given to Mr. Gray, the Junior Magistrate, for his activity and indefatigable exertions in discovering and bringing to trial so large a number of the desperate ruffians, who kept all the inhabitants of the native town, for a length of time, in the most painful state of alarm and anxiety, set the police at defiance, and ultimately involved theinselves in the dreadful crime of murder.—*Durpan.*

## ROBBERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR.—The system of thieving so extensively and successfully carried on in Bombay, has naturally excited the disgust of the well disposed and honest inhabitants of this island. It is extremely painful to observe, not only the systematic proceedings of the desperate gang, but the natural disposition to pilfer on the part of individuals whom we are dependant on in removing our furniture. I mean the biggaries. I am no advocate for arbitrary power, but constructed as the system of these marauders is, I feel convinced that nothing short of bringing the law down upon them with the utmost promptitude and decision, can destroy it, nor do I confine this remark to the robbers, but extend it to the *receivers* of stolen goods who are much worse than them, as they encourage and lead to nine tenths of the robberies that take place. Frightful however as the state of things now is, I conceive it would be tenfold worse were it not for the excellent surperintendence of the Police of the Byculla district, as the following facts will explain. While removing from the esplanade, three days ago, my servant committed the care of the camp case, containing all my silver articles, to one of the under servants. On passing through the bazar the latter suddenly lost sight of the Biggaree carrying it, who was no where to be found. The circumstance being reported to me, I immediately called at Mr. Gray's office, and with a promptitude exceedingly laudable, four peons and an European Constable were instantly despatched in various directions; after a tiresome search, the box was found, having been opened. All the silver things were stolen, while the plated ones were carefully returned. But for the activity of the Constable, these also I am certain must have been lost. Mr. Gray lent me every assistance, and came forward in a manner very gratifying. Two facts arise out of this worth noticing. 1st. the eagerness and activity which the receivers of stolen goods took off the plunder;—2nd. the fear such persons must be under from the Police, for unless they had felt alarmed, there is no doubt the plated articles would have shared the fate of the spoons &c. &c, in changing masters.

Exposed and laid open as all Europeans are to robberies of this nature, without the adventitious aid of local knowledge to guide, and honor and principle on the part of the mass, to assist in regaining what belongs to us, it appears to me very desirable that a system should be established in Bombay similar to that in London, namely, of "Ticket Porters". If a set of men were registered at the Police office, and regularly ticketed, or numbered, gentlemen would know who to employ, and feel comparatively safe, but from the promiscuous crowds now offering their services, it is almost impossible to guard against the deep laid schemes of these villains. E.

## SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE STEAM VESSEL.

*(Received since our last.)*

BOMBAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| J. A. Maxwell | 100 |
| C. H. Johnson | 10 |
| Major Manson | 80 |
| Dadabhoy & Muncherjee Pestonjee | 1,000 |

DAPOOLEE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lieut. Col. Morgan | 50 |
| Lieut. E. P. Del' Hoste | 25 |
| C. Hunter | 10 |
| Capt. Shortt | 25 |
| Lieut. Gordon Cooke | 15 |
| Alfred Bradford | 20 |

## VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

| *Vessels' Names.* | *Date of intended Departure.* | *To what Port* | *Touching where.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| John Stamp | 25th Inst. | Liverpool | |
| R. Walker | 1st July | ditto | |
| Cleveland | Ditto | London | |

## HIGH WATER TABLE,—8th JUNE, 1833.

| | MORN. | AFT. |
|---|---|---|
| Saturday | 4 15 | 4 40 |
| Sunday | 5 04 | 5 28 |
| Monday | 5 52 | 6 16 |
| Tuesday | 4 40 | 7 03 |
| Wednesday | 7 28 | 7 55 |
| Thursday | 8 16 | 8 45 |
| Friday | 9 04 | 9 32 |

## EXCHANGE.

On London 6 months sight at 1 | 9
Calcutta 30 days 108 B'y. Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupees.
Madras 30 days 102 B'y. Rs. per 100 Madras Do.
Remittable Loan 143 B'y. Rs. per 100 Sicca Do.
Five per Cent. Loan of 1822 | 23, according to the period of discharge.....107 *at* 111
Do. of 1825 | 26
Do. of 1829 | 30 .....108 *at* 11

## MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Ensign Bainbridge, 6th Regt. N. I. from Panwell.
Lieut. Cruickshank, Engineers Corps, from Ahmednugger.
Lieut. A. F. Bartlett, Deputy Pay Master, from Deesa.

DEPARTURES.

Lieutenant J. Skirrow, Engineers, to Seroor.
Ensign and Qr. Mr. Rawlinson, 1st Gr. Regt. to Poonah.
Cornet Wroughton, 5th Madras Lt. Cavalry, to Madras.
Ensign Bainbridge, 6th Regt. N. I. to Panwell.
Captain T. W. Stokoe, Invalid Batt. to Poonah.
Surgeon A. Young, 25d Regt. N. I. to Sattarah.
Major C. Davies, 15th Regt. N. I. to England.
2d. Lieut. E. Weiland, Artillery, to the Deccan.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

On the 1st Instant, the Lady of John Bax, Esq. of a Son.

At Seroor, on the evening of Sunday, the 2d Instant, the Lady of Lieut. W. B. Goodfellow, of the Engineer Corps, of a Son.

At Mount Aboo, near Deesa, on the 24th of May, the Lady of S. J. Stevens, Esq., 21st Regiment N. I. of a Son.

At Poonah, on the morning of the 30th May, the Lady of Captain J. P. Pennefather, His Majesty's 40th Regt. of a Son.

DEATH,

On the morning of the 26th Ultimo, Lieut. David Jenkins, Quarter Master of the 2d or Queen's Royal Regt. who, during a period of nearly 20 years service in it, ever enjoyed the respect and esteem of his Brother Officers. His death is not only deeply regretted by them, but by all who knew his worth in public and private life.

## SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

June 3d. Portuguese Brig Esperança, J. L. de Cruz, Master, from Demaun 31st May.

— 4th Ship Futtel Raymon, Goolam Hoossen, Naiquedah, returned from Sea.

— 5th Portuguese Ship Don Manoel de Portugal, N. R. de St. Anna, Master, from Demaun, 2d Instant.

*Passengers.*—F. A. de Carvalho, and William Haylett Esq.

DEPARTURES.

June 3rd. The Hon'ble Company's Brig of War Euphrates, W. Denton, Esqr. Commander, to the Persian, Gulph.

— Ship Allahvie, G. F. Andree Master, to China.

— 4th Ship Futtel Raymon, Goolam Hoossan, Naequedah, to Aden.

— 5th Ship Runaymede, P. Wildridge, Master, to Trincomalie, and Madras.

*Passengers.*—Mrs. Johnson, and 2 Children, Mr. and Mrs. Hart, Lieut. Scott, Madras Army, Lieut. McPherson, do. do, Cornet Wroughton, do. do. one Female European Servant, and 4 Native Passengers.

— 6th Ship Fazel Currim, Meyabhoy, Naquedah, to Siam.

— Ship Gipsey, Robert Highat, Master, to Liverpool.

*Passengers.*—Ensign Denman, and Child. Vet Surg. Timms.

— Ship Palambam, George Wilis, Master, to London.

*Passengers.*—Mrs. Davies, two Children of Dr. Kemball, Mrs. Sutton and Child, Major C. Davies, Captain W. Dowell, 9th Regt. N. I. Lieut. H. R. H. C. Elwes, Lieut. J. Hall, H. C. Mair, Free mariner, Mr. S. Wyatt, 5th Regt. N. I. Mr. H. Green, Indian Navy, one Female, and 1 Native Servant.

— 7th French Ship Balguerie, H. Ireland, Master, to the Mauritius.

*Passengers.*—E. F. Weber, Esqr. and 32 Convicts.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

HON'BLE COMPANY'S SHIPS.—Marquis of Huntly, Duke of Sussex, and Thames.

HON'BLE COMPANY'S SLOOP OF WAR.—Coote, and Elphinstone.

HON'BLE COMPANY'S BRIGS OF WAR.—Tigris.

HON'BLE COMPANY'S STEAMER.—Hugh Lindsay.

HON'BLE COMPANY'S SCHOONER.—Shannon.

FREE TRADERS.—Cumbrian, Cleveland, Gentoo, John Stamp, and Richard Walker.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Futtay Eslam, John William, Dare, Maria, Discovery, Lord Castlereagh, Asia Felix, Cyrene, Sir Charles Malcolm, Hamoody, Edmonstone, Helen, Sophia, Minerva, Ann, Valasondram, Ann Fellis, Louisa, Sumdaney, Glenelg, and Virginia.

PORTUGUESE.—Consoliel, Amelia. Esperança, and Don Manoel de Portugal.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received a letter signed "A Sufferer," but are sorry to say that the sufferings of the writer are not of such a nature as to excite much sympathy, and that we must decline therefore, to publish an account of them.

THE COURIER

*SATURDAY, 8 JUNE,* 1833.

The *Delhi Gazette* of the 18th ult. contains a list of the names of a large number of persons who have come forward at that station for the purpose of supporting any efforts which may be made here to open a steam communication with Europe. The sum subscribed by each individual is small, but the aggregate of the subscriptions amounts to a good deal.—It is to be hoped that the example set by this station will be generally followed. From residents in the interior, except in a few instances, large subscriptions are not to be expected,—if they will all subscribe like the people of Delhi, it will be quite sufficient.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

r readers can be no strangers to the nume- complaints which have lately, and indeed we may almost say, from time immemorial, been made in this island regarding the state of the police. That many of these have been well found[illegible]d we do not pretend to deny, but we are inclined to believe from what we have lately seen, that by far the greater proportion of the robberies which are complained of, especially among Europeans, are to be attributed to the carelesness of individuals rather than to inefficiency on the part of the Police. Of course where large gang robberies take place, like that which led to the murder of the European constable the other day, the case is different. But even then we suspect the fault is confined in a great measure to the very subordinate members of the police. It gives us pleasure, at any rate, to notice that, upon the occasion in question, a most gratifying specimen of the zeal and courage of the European constabulary force of Bombay was afforded, and that whatever blame is due, must be laid upon the native peons, who displayed a degree of cowardice which we should think would deprive them entirely of the little confidence they previously enjoyed.

Whether this class of persons can be removed, and one possessed of rather more personal courage substituted, is a question for the authorities to determine. We shall not now enter into a discussion of its merits, as it is not to gang robberies we at present allude, but to those much more frequent ones which take place among the European portion of the community, and from which the hue and cry raised against the police in a great measure arises. A description of one of these will be found in the letter of a correspondent published in a preceding column which we think clearly proves as we have stated, that to carelessness alone are most of the thefts which take place to be attributed. In this instance at least, there can be no doubt, that if the most ordinary precautions had been taken, the property which was lost would have been perfectly secure. Our correspondent's camp case, containing all his silver, it appears, by his own account, was intrusted to the care to an under servant—a scoundrel perhaps of the first magnitude—who managed during a walk through the Bazar to get rid of it in some way or other; his master, however, instead of having the slightest suspicion of his honesty, or seeing that, if that were established, his carelesness would be evident, is led to believe that his loss was entirely owing to the biggaree employed upon the occasion, and actually repeats as Gospel, a story of this man having vanished, camp case and all, (into thin air it is to be presumed) from the sight of his servant!

We might easily bring forward several accounts of robbery similar to that which the above letter contains, but suffice it to say that the inference from most, if not all, of them would be precisely the same. Under such circumstances, and until people become more careful, it is evident that no police whatever can prevent a large number of thefts from taking place. As for the plan of Ticket Porters which our correspondent thinks, if adopted would remedy the evils arising from inattention on the part of servants and masters, we fear it is liable to many objections. The number of men employed in Bombay to perform the duty of porters is enormous, and were it to be restricted to all those who could take out a license, or establish a character for honesty, as the case might be, there is reason to believe the loss and inconvenience to the public arising from the creation of a monopoly in the conveyance of goods, would be greater than what is now occasioned by the pilfering which takes place.

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We have inserted in to-day's paper the letter we alluded to in our last, from Sir John Malcolm to the Governor General, suggesting several changes in the internal administration of this Presidency. This letter has been laid before the Board of Control, and coming from a man of such experience in the affairs of India, there can be no doubt will have considerable influence with that body in the plan it is forming for the future government of this country. We are far from supposing that the alterations of the Board will embrace matters of a merely local nature, which occupy a considerable portion of the letter. It may reasonably be doubted, for instance, whether that well known hobby of Sir John's—the removal of the seat of government from this island, —will be much attended to by the home authorities at present, if indeed, it ever is upon the reasons he urges in its favor. But upon questions of a more general nature, in which the result of his experience corresponds with the views which the India Board is known to entertain, the probability is, it will lead to greater changes and more decisive measures, than might otherwise have been adopted.

Sir John it will be observed is a warm advocate for the employment of natives in the public service to a much greater extent than at present takes place. Mr. Grant is on the same side of the question, as is shown by his Juries and Justices bill, and particularly by his speech upon bringing that bill into the House of Commons. Under these circumstances, and with the fact that almost all the authorities of any note upon Indian affairs are agreed upon this point, very little doubt we think can now be entertained that among other alterations in the internal administration of the country, natives will be rendered eligible to offices of much greater importance than at present.

Sir John Malcolm also, in a part of his communication to the Board, which we shall hereafter publish, recommends a concentration of the political power of the three governments in the person of the Governor General. Some months ago readers perhaps will recollect that we noticed a report, which appeared at the time to be, and which we have no doubt was, well founded, that the Board of Control had serious intentions of abolishing the present form of government here and at Madras, and of having Lieut. Governors to conduct the internal affairs, merely, of the two presidencies. Whether this originated with Sir John, or not, we cannot say, but he appears to approve of it strongly in his present communication to the Board, and states that it has become indispensably necessary that the Governor General should possess absolute control over the whole of our dominions in this country, The extension of British power throughout India within the last twenty years, he seems to think has done away with the necessity that once existed for three separate and almost independent authorities, and that consolidation of power, and unity of purpose in the executive, are the principal objects that are now to be sought after.

Upon the nature of the home Government Sir John is silent in his present communication. He merely alludes to his opinions upon this subject in his political history of India, and states that he is not prepared to offer any additional observations to them at present. As this is a question however, of great importance, we shall extract the following opinion, given by Col. Tod, the author of the history of the Rajpoots regarding the constitution of the Court of Directors, in reply to one of a list of questions from the India Board. Mr. Elphinstone we understand has given an opinion upon the same point, which we shall probably obtain by the next ships from home. In the mean while Col. Tod's remarks, can leave no doubt as to the absolute necessity of a thorough Reform in this branch of the Indian administration.

"Of the Court of Directors itself (says Col. Tod) it might be embarrassing to speak with the freedom that truth and the public good demand, but that general opinion inclines to great modifications in this body. The main qualification, that of a personal knowledge of India, has been too much neglected; for although a fusion of men of influence, versed in the higher branches of commercial economy, and who have not visited India, may be desirable, it assuredly is not so, that such a class should hold, and for years maintain, the entire executive power, to the exclusion of those possessing the higher qualifications for government. The result of allowing the majority of the Court to consist of commercial men, must be the government of India on narrow commercial principles, instead of that enlarged policy which embraces all the objects of a magnificent empire.

"Moreover, in the selection of commercial men, it is essential that they should not possess commercial interests at variance with those which they are bound to protect. It would be monstrous that a man with strong West India interests should impose restraints by his voice and influence, as a director and senator, on East India produce. Neither should any particular class or influence predominate amongst the Directors; yet the Committee to whom, as is well known, belongs the right of initiating, discussing, and I may add, of carrying every point that involves the government of India, is often composed of individuals who know nothing personally of the country, or the different branches of the service.

"It is only requisite to classify the materials of the Court of Directors into Mercantile, Naval, Civil, Military, and Miscellaneous, to perceive the purposes to which their varied experience must be applied, when the faulty construction of the Court at once becomes apparent. We should see the two first classes, *i. e.* the Mercantile and Naval, almost entirely composing the chief committee of correspondence, regulating the fate of 200,000 men; while the military men in the direction are attending to the shipping, or disposing of commercial investments! It would be more consistent that men who have passed their lives in political, judicial, revenue and military duties, should be called upon for the aid of their experience when fundamental details of government are discussed; and *vice versâ* that the others should be appointed to mechanical functions of trade and shipping, with which they are well acquainted.

"Of the Court of Proprietors, in fact the Company, we may say, that it is utterly useless for any purpose save that decreed by the Directors, to whom it is entirely subservient. It is notorious that no subject at all unpalatable may be initiated there with any prospect of being carried; for, to use a vulgar phrase, whatever the proposition, it can at all times be swamped by a snap of the finger..

## *MADRAS.*

"Who shall decide when doctors disagree!" The Company's legal adviser at Bombay, it would appear, has discovered that the Ecclesiastical Registrar of the Supreme Court has not the power of administering to the Estates of deceased officers;—and this discovery seems to have been made about two years ago; since when the Registrar has ceased to take charge of deceased officers estates, and persons having claims thereon for goods supplied or money lent, have not the means of recovery in India; neither the Supreme Court or Government can afford them any assistance. This is certainly any thing but an enviable situation for persons to be placed in, and one we think very likely to act as a prohibition to many getting in debt; not that they may feel less inclined, but they will not meet with the same facility, as before this discovery and decision.

We have it in recollection that something of the same kind obtained currency at this presidency some time ago; the report continued to circulate for a few days and was not again heard of; the Registrar was left to discharge his official duties as he had been accustomed, and as no doubt he will continue to do, unless the present practise at Bombay should induce the Madras Government to investigate the matter, and the opinion of the Advocate General should be, adverse to the Registrar's future interference.—*Madras Courier, May* 28.

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We understand that the Commissioner of Mysore is now engaged in investigating a serious affair.—The Goork Rajah we hear, not having any male issue by his wives, offered marriage to the sister of one of them who had had a son by her deceased husband; but she, refusing the alliance, her child was siezed by order of the enraged tyrant and cut to pieces—The mother we believe appealed to the Commissioner for protection, and it is likely that the affair will lead to a serious termination.—Official communications, however, have not yet been received, and we postpone further notice of the subject until we are put in possession of more authentic details.—*Madras Gazette.*

## *CALCUTTA.*

We understand that our relations with the Maha-Rajah Runjeet Singh, are on the best possible footing; and that his Highness in all his negociations, on the subject of the Indus has manifested a spirit of accommodation, a perfect freedom from all jealousy on the subject, that have exceeded the most sanguine expectations of our government,

We hear also that his Highness has actually sent to England, through a private individual in Calcutta, for a Steamer adapted for the Indus. If so the gentleman would do well to consult Lieutenant Burnes as to the kind of vessel, best calculated for the purpose, or his Highness is likely to experience disappointment in the execution of the order. We believe that it is the intention of our government also to get out Iron Steam Vessels, for the navigation of the Indus, as there is every prospect of an amicable arrangement with the native chiefs on the subject of tolls and duties on that river. We presume that these vessels would of course be sent out in frame to Bombay, as we do not understand how they could reach their destination from hence.—*Beng. Hurkaru, May* 20.

## NATIVE PAPERS.

[TRANSLATED FOR THE BENGAL HURKARU AND CHRONICLE.]

LAHORE.—By the Ukhbars received during the past month by the ruler of that country from Herat, it appears that Meerza Abbas with his Cuzzulbash and Cazer troops, headed by some Russian officers, made an assault from Mushud upon Surkha. The Surkhassians gave him battle, which lasted three days, at the end of which, the latter were defeated, owing to their want of ordnance; they lost a great number of men, and were attacked with such impetuosity by the Cuzzulbash that they were compelled to disperse and retreat. The Moguls after a stay of twenty days of Surkha, proceeded from thence to Mamoodabad, and most cruelly treated Rezza Cooley Khan, whose eyes they caused to be plucked out; and the Iranians seized Eaur Mahomed Khan Ungooree and fifteen other Aumeers, whom they chained and sent to Tehran. Meerza Abbas wrote letters to the rulers of Bokhara, Cooma and Anzom Gunge, calling upon them to submit to his authority as their forefathers had done to Nadir Shah, and telling them at the same time, that the Russians had also been subdued by him, and that they had submitted to his rule. In reply they wrote to him, saying that the inhabitants of Turkistan had always been victorious over the Iranians, and that they were more ardent than ever to take Iran. The reason that their ancestors had attended to the invitation of Nadir Shah was, in consequence of a misunderstanding between them and their respective armies. With regard to the subjection of the Russians by Meerza Abbas, the Sirdars stated, that they were fully aware that the reverse was the case, as they knew Iran to have been saved merely by the payment of a large sum of money by Futteh Ally Shah to the Russians, and the cession of a portion of his territories.

The ruler of Herat wrote to the Nazim of Candhar, saying, that in the event of his refusing to assist him at the present juncture, he would cause him to be divested of his power and authority. The latter replied, that the Candharians were the faithful adherents of the Iranians from time immemorial, consequently they must serve under their banners. In demonstration of their submission to Meerza Abbas, they sent in presents of splendid shawls, &c.

Ramzaun Khan and Abdoollah Khan having proceeded to Cabul had a secret conference with the Governor of that province on the passing events of Herat. The Zemindars of Anchookul complained that their district had been nearly ruined by the oppressions of the officers, when the Rajah replied, "be assured, I shall soon put a stop to them," and directed them to be comprised in the jageer of Gool Behar.—An urzee of the Ukhbarnumas of Moultan stated, that Captain Wade had arrived at Bhawalpore, where he had been received with great demonstrations of respect and attention by the Nawab of that pricipality, who sent his son to meet him.

Golab Sing, who had long been imprisoned, had neither hopes nor prospect of being ever liberated; but Goolbehar, commisserating his fate, recommended his release to the Rajah, who is too much under her dominion to refuse her any thing. Ranee Umbhalee insinuated to the Lahore Chief, that there was a criminal intercourse subsisting between Golab Sing and the wife of Cour Khurugh Sing, but the Rajah would not give credit to the Ranee's assertion.

A messenger arrived from Cashmere with a remittance of a lack of rupees and shawls from Cour Shere Sing. The Rajah on enquiring into the state of that province was told, that the severity of the snow during the last winter had completely destroyed the safflower fields, and done considerable injury to other articles of agriculture. To add to the distresses of the inhabitants, the Nazims of the districts dependant on Cashmere, were exercising their oppressions over the ryots beyond sufferance, and the whole country was nearly converted into a wilderness. Heera Sing represented, that while that province was under the administration of Dawan Kirparam, the inhabitants lived in a state of happiness and prosperity, and the public revenue was realized with much greater facility, so that it would tend to the advantage of the State if he were again appointed to the charge of that district. A firman was directed to Golaum Moheeoodeen to undertake the management of Cashmere, but he declined the appointment on the ground of incapacity, stating, that Dewan Kerparam was a fit person for such a charge.

It was reported to the Rajah that Cour Sher Sing had withheld the pay of the troops who were clamorous about it, and that in the event of his longer persisting in such an injudicious course, he would be deserted by all the Sirdars. The Rajah said, that the payment of the troops was a duty of Bysakha Sing, who ought to perform it firmly without any regard to the private inclinations of the Cour, Misser Banny Ram stated, that the detachment of troops, which had been sent from Cashmere to Ladhurcallab, had lost fifty men from the severity of the snow and cold.—*Bengal Hurkaru, May* 21.

## *DELHI.*

### CABINET OF THE GREAT MOGUL.

*Translated from a Native Ukhbar, dated 10th May,* 1833.

The enmity and jealousy which has existed for some time past between the King's Minister Rajah Sohun Lall, and one of the Eunuchs Jakoot Ally Khan, broke forth yesterday in a storm of violent language which passed between them in His Majesty's presence. Rajah Sohun Lall contemptuously told the Eunuch that he looked upon him as no better than a common choubdar, and not as a person who had any pretensions to equality with him in any respect, and desired him to confine himself to what came within his own province. At this the Eunuch took fire and replied that he considered the Minister as his inferior and subordinate, inasmuch as His Majesty's commands were first conveyed to him and by him communicated to the Minister,—"Who he added, are you? A mere upstart of yesterday, who rose from being a servant of Nowab Nowazish Khan to the office of Minister by getting your master displaced and slipping into his shoes, and what are the services that you have rendered to His Majesty? you have spent 70,000 Rupees (alluding to the expenses of Rammohun Roy's mission to England) and effected nothing—Is it this you take credit for? The Minister rejoined that he was in no way ashamed to acknowledge the circumstance of his having been a servant of Nuwab Nowazish Khan, in which capacity he was treated more as an equal than any thing else, and as to his rise, there was nothing extraordinary or disgraceful in it: the ups and downs of life he said depended upon Fortune, who sometimes dispenses her favours to the high and sometimes to the low, or in the words of the Poet, "Beggars of Kings, and Kings of Beggars made."

In this strain the pair went on wrangling with each other for a long time till having at length exhausted all they had to say, they both retired. During the whole of the scene His Majesty remained silent leaving the combatants to themselves to fight it out. As soon as Mirza Baber heard of what had passed, *he tore the collar of Patience with the hand of fury and resentment* and immediately sent for the Eunuch to question him as to the particulars, at the same time dispatching some people in search of Rajah Sohun Lal "Who, he exclaimed, is this fellow Sohun Lal, and what has he taken into his head that he should dare to insult any of my people? By G—d I'll lick him so he'll remember it all the days of his life, the scoundrel, I'll give it to him, I'll warrant I will." In the meantime while the Prince was foaming in this way, the object of his wrath had proceeded to Mirza Saleem's to relate to him what had occurred. On hearing the Minister's account of what had passed, Mirza Saleem became equally furious and firing with indignation instantly repaired to His Majesty to give vent to his rage. "Mirza Baber, said he, is my elder brother, and to him therefore I can say nothing, but by heavens I'll give his people such a *walloping* as will have more effect upon them than the strongest cathartic they ever swallowed." After listening to all the infuriated Prince had to say, the King sent for Mirza Baber and admonishing both him and Mirza Saleem separately, His Majesty pointed out to them how ill it became them as Brothers to quarrel about such trifles. "Scions of Royalty said His Majesty, be your disputes consigned to oblivion for ever, and jointly wield in harmony and peace the sceptre which I have transferred to your hands." After a while the two Princes became pacified and a treaty of amity was concluded by them, on the following understanding:—that in all matters they were to act in concert, and that nothing was to be done or undertaken without their mutual consent, and that while Mirza Saleem was to have a share in the direction of the *Nizarut* Department, at present exclusively superintended by Mirza Baber, the latter was in like manner to be associated in the *Mookhtaree*, now solely entrusted to Mirza Saleem. The next morning, however, Raja Sohun Lal heard of the arrangements and forthwith proceeded to Mirza Saleem's to induce him to cancel it, representing to the Prince that it would be madness in him to think of dividing the *Mookhtaree* with his brother, which was a situation of the highest trust and power, whereas the *Nizarut* was one of comparative insignificance and a share in it was consequently not worth having. In consequence of these and other arguments Mirza Saleem changed his mind and receded from the engagement he had entered into the preceding evening, so that the two Princes are again at daggers drawn, and each of course, as furious as ever against the adherents of the opposite party. Mediators, however, have stepped in between them, and through their intervention a speedy reconciliation may be looked for, though God only knows how the business may ultimately end.—*Delhi Gazette, May* 18.

## LIEUTENANT COLONEL RICHARD SEYER.

The Bengal Army has lately lost an accomplished and respected Officer, in Lieut-Col. Seyer, Commanding the Aurungabad Division of the Nizam's Forces. Coming to this country at an early age, he entered eagerly into all the common amusements of youth, and enjoyed the gaities of society, in which he was greatly courted, without neglecting to qualify himself by studious application, for the highest duties of his profession, or losing that taste for classical and polite literature which gave an elegance to his mind throughout life. An honorable determination to pay off the debts, with which almost every young Officer was, and is, encumbered, induced him to get appointed to the escort at Sindea's Court, a situation which promised no advantage but that of enabling him to practice economy for the benefit of his creditors. When the War with Nepal broke out, he left his retirement and joined the 1st Battalion of the old 6th Regiment, which formed part of the Division under General Gillespie in 1814. At the two unsuccessful attacks on Kalunga, Lieutenant Seyer was on both occasions slightly wounded with stones thrown from the Fort. He was with the column led by Colonel Ludlow, which moved against the Stockade at Jaitak, on the memorable 29th of December of that year. After the disastrous retreat had begun, Seyer fell behind his men, and was surrounded and furiously attacked by a party or the enemy, whose swords, clashing over his head, providentially broke the force of the blows,& he escaped with life through the very eagerness of the Goorkhas to destroy him.

They inflicted dreadful wounds, however, and thinking him slain were proceeding to plunder his person, when Ludlow returning with a handful of men, dispersed them, after which he carried his friend from the unfortunate field through the subsequent flight, with a devoted intrepidity which would have merited a *Civic Crown* in the most heroic times. At the conclusion of the War, Lord Hastings appointed Captain Seyer to the Fort Adjutancy of Allahabad, and he subsequently obtained the command of the Brigade at Ellichpoor in the Nizam's Service, whence he was promoted to the situation in which he died. Placed in difficult circumstances, under a Native Government, he does not appear to have thought that his duty, as a British Officer there, consisted in passive obedience. He is said to have remonstrated, on some occasions with effect, against oppressive measures which he had been called on to enforce. But the noble qualities of Head and Heart, which distinguished Colonel Seyer, never ceased to command the respect and confidence of the oppressors themselves, while he was deservedly considered the friend of the oppressed.

## STEAM FUND.

It is proposed to raise a Fund in shares of ten (10) Rupees each for the purpose of assisting in the purchase of a Steam Vessel, and establishing a regular communication between Bombay and Egypt. The money subscribed to be forthcoming and remitted, when required, to the Committee at Bombay.

DELHI, 10TH MAY, 1833.

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## *EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.*

### LETTER FROM SIR J. MALCOLM TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

ON THE FUTURE GOVERNMENT OF THE PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY.

MY LORD,—I have written your Lordship very fully on the subject of the army in India, and my Minute under date the 28th of November, copy of which is transmitted, gives a short abstract of the principal measures that have been adopted since I took charge of this government. It also shews their financial results. Though these have exceeded 40 lacs of rupees, from reductions of the army, abolition of offices, diminution of establishments, and revisions of departments, I must consider this reduction as comparatively small in proportion to what will result from the reforms introduced into every branch of this government: the economical effects of which have already been very great, and must, if the measures now in progress be decidedly maintained, be progressively greater. The accounts of the three last years, as relating to all contingencies both in the civil and military departments, show this, as your Lordship will observe, in a very clear manner, but there must be no laxity in enforcing rigorously the principle upon which such reforms rest. Continual representations will be made against the different parts of a system which effect the interest of too many individuals to be unassailed. It will be more difficult to repeal such representations from the multiplied distinct authorities which alike exist over departments at the presidency and in the provinces. Many may be adverse to the principles on which recent reforms have been made. Indolence, weakness or inexperience in their superiors, will all tend to aid subordinate persons in the various establishments, and those connected with them, in their unwearied attempts to revive abuses and increase expenditure. The efforts which have been made to reduce expense have owed their success to causes which, in the ordinary state of affairs cannot be expected to continue in operation. I came to this government with a general knowledge of all parts of our empire, and long residence in India, as well as personal experience in the details of every department, which gave me advantages not likely to combine again in an individual. The pressure of financial difficulties was so great that reductions to a large amount were indispensable. This presidency was measured by a standard which referred (upon what principles I can never understand) to its ability to pay its own expenses, more than to its importance as a part of the general empire of India, and I was called upon by every consideration of duty, as well as by the orders of my superiors in England and in India, to diminish public expenditure. In this work, in which I have personally and unremittingly laboured for three years, I have been greatly aided by the talent and virtue which I found in the public services. But it has not been accomplished without creating discontent and dissatisfaction with measures that affect the present interest and prospects of numbers. This I have not heeded. My knowledge of the subject, my impressions regarding the future benefits to the government and to the public service, have enabled me to pursue an undeviating course; but the obstacles I have met make me quite satisfied that without there are many and serious changes and modifications in the whole shape of the general administration of this presidency, the reforms I have introduced will not be permanent, and these reforms, I am also convinced, are quite essential for the better rule of our extended provinces. I have had a singular opportunity of forming my opinion upon this subject since I came last to India, and as the changes I mean to suggest are associated in principle with the administration of every part of this empire, and can alone be judged by the Supreme Government and the authorities in England, I deem it proper to address your Lordship personally, but so far from having any objection to my sentiments being put on record I should rather desire it particularly, as I shall send a copy of this letter to the Chairman of the Court of Directors. It is the last communication I shall ever make to a Governor-General upon the subject of the internal government of India. It is made with the full conviction that it contains no suggestion that is not calculated to promote the ends of economy, to give simplicity and efficiency to every department, to maintain and impose checks upon the abuse of power, to raise into more consideration the higher classes of the natives by rendering them useful in the general administration, and above all, though it will lessen the numbers, to elevate the condition of the civil service, and to offer to the competent and distinguished members of that service the highest objects of ambition.

2. The observations I shall now proceed to offer to your Lordship's consideration may be deemed by some innovations and objectionable, as calculated to disturb what may be viewed as a good and established system. But a rapid succession of events have wholly altered our condition in India, and we have, in my opinion, no choice between suiting our rule to the altered state of our power, or of incurring hazards of such a nature that may endanger its existence, unless that is protracted at a cost that will render India a burthen on England, for in proportion as we extend our actual system, our civil and military expenses will swell beyond our means of defraying them.

3. I can anticipate no complete success to any one plan I have suggested, nor indeed any essential improvement on the condition of the provinces of this presidency, without still further change than what has been made at my recommendation in the form of their administration. The Supreme Government have recently sanctioned the nomination of a political commissioner in Guzerat, but there appears to me a necessity for an union of power in both that country and the Deccan, which must nearly overcome every objection to such a change. I can see none that should prevent the early extension of the power of the Commissioner over both the political and judicial branch, which would include the whole direction and control of the magisterial department, or in other words, the maintenance of the general peace of the country. The collection of the revenue and the supervision of the department might remain for a period as at present; but as the principles upon which this branch was regulated became more fixed, it might also be placed under the control of a chief Commissioner, who, aided as he would be by efficient public servants, would find no difficulty in performing his important and responsible duties. This is indeed proved by the complete success of the system now in progress in the Southern Mahratta country where the revenue, judicial and political powers have been hitherto united with every success.

4. Such a mode of administering the countries on our western frontier would be found alike essential to provide against foreign danger as to maintain eternal peace. Instead of the numerous and almost co-equal authorities with whom it becomes necessary to communicate, and who are to be combined in action on every occurrence of emergency, prompt proceedings would be certain to suppress revolt and repel invasion. The natives of the province would no longer have their attention distracted by a variety of civil and political authorities, among whom they often see difference and collision. They would recognise a local head, to whom all owed deference and obedience. There is no part of India which more require we should preserve that awe and respect for local authority among our native subjects, than the provinces under this presidency. This important impression is now in a great degree lost by the subdivison of power, and it constitutes a strength which, were there no other reasons, would of herself be sufficient to recommend this measure to adoption.

5. Much benefit might be expected to result to the public service from all communication with the military in the province being exclusively with one officer in the civil and political department; this every day's experience shows to be much required.

6. The advantages government would obtain by this modification of its provincial administration would be very great. Its duties would be simplified and facilitated, communications would be received, orders conveyed, and references made to one individual. It would no longer be embarrassed, as it often is at present, with a variety of opinions which embrace local or personal considerations, upon which distance from the scene and want of information of details may make it difficult to judge: these would still be brought forward by officers employed in the provinces: but government would be better enabled to judge of such subjects when they come before it in a concentrated shape, and it was aided by the experience and judgment of the Commissioner. There can be no doubt of the economy af the system: that would result from many causes, but from none more than the gradual diminution of European agency: and here I must state my decided opinion that this form of provincial administration is essential to enable us to preserve the privileged classes established in the Deccan and S. Mahratta country, and to introduce this order into Guzerat with any prospect of success. It appears to me desirable that employment and means of distinguishing themselves in the public service, should be early afforded to this class; and that we cannot do without they have confidence in support and protection from some high local authority. Their alarm at our regulations, which are few and easy to be understood, will gradually subside, a complete knowledge of them will be acquired, but men of rank and family can only be encouraged to engage in public duties by a belief, grounded on personal feelings, that they are safe in their honour and character, which they never can while the consrtuction of our provincial administration exposes them to the daily hazard of being placed under superiors often changing, and sometimes of comparative junior standing, and at the head of distinct departments.

7. The privileged classes in the Deccan were instituted by Mr. Elphinstone. This order was regarded by him with anxious solicitude till the day of his embarkation, and he went to his native country accompanied by the strongest testimonies of their regard and gratitude. I have, in my treatment of individuals, and in every arrangement connected with this class endeavoured to follow the steps of my predecessor; and my previous knowledge of many of those who belong to it, and other circumstances, have given me many advantages in allaying their fears and confirming their confidence in the permanence of an order to which recent events have shown they attach importance, and are prompt to resist every change of that administration of the laws, which, modified as they are with reference to their feelings and condition, they recognise as the best that could be established.

8. There are other advantages which government would derive from the modification of the provincial rule. The best and ablest public servants who have belonged for any period to the department in which they have been serving have a bias which leads them to take opposite views of the interests of government in the countries in which they reside. If those in the judicial branch attach as they may do in many cases, more importance than they should to the forms and processes of their courts, these are often under-valued by officers employed in the political or revenue department. Recent events have destroyed that school in which men rose to stations which compelled them to attain a knowledge of every department, and to aid government in taking a just view of the comparative good or evil that may locally attend its measures this knowledge must be possessed by the commissioners: and it would be taught in their progress through the service, to numbers who might act under their immediate orders. Instead of the answers to circulars now received differing nearly in proportion to the number sent, and referring to local considerations, of which the government can imperfectly judge, all the information that could be collected would be sent, with the advantage of the opinion and judgement, formed on the spot, of one of the highest and most competent officers of the establishment. To the civil services these high stations would be of incalculable value, they would present objects of honourable ambition, their duties would be such as must compel proper selection, and place them beyond the ordinary routine of seniority, for there would always exist a necessary for competence in those who had to perform them. The same causes would put the whole provincial administration of India out of reach of the encroachment of European patronage; and the able discharge of such extensive duties as must devolve upon those [illegible] would give an opportunity that filled such stations, which [illegible] that does not now exist of public servants at this and every presidency where the same system was introduced recommending themselves for further promotion in India, as well as to notice and distinction in England.

9. The only stations to which civil servants can now aspire are seats in council, where their duties are optional and undefined, and may be productive of good or evil according to the disposition or character of the President, and members of the Board. But under few circumstances can the labour of the most able men in such situations be generally known or appreciated; and though a seat in the council, as associated with rank and local consequence, is coveted by the senior civil servants on the list as a comparatively easy and honourable close to long service, it includes no high and independent charge. Their councils may promote the happiness of millions or the prosperity of a country, but they seldom receive any adequate share of that applause and that just fame which form the best reward to past, and the most legitimate and honourable of all incentives, to future efrots in the public service. Far different would be the condition of the commissioners of extensive provinces if, in addition to such situations, that of a chief judge might be instituted, who should be nominated from the civil service, to reside in the Court of Sudder Adawlut, and become the head of the provincial judicature. To such officer might be added a fiscal or general or chief revenue commissioner. These high stations would give objects of real ambition to the service, particularly if accompanied, which they should be, when men become eminent, with further promotion in India and honours in England. The whole system would through such a change receive life and animation. Pensions and retiring funds, which form now almost the exclusive object of the ablest servants, would become secondary in their minds; and we should derive from their experience, knowledge and active zeal, an aid without which our empire in India, in its present scale, cannot be successfully governed. I do not dwell upon minor considerations, such as the rules on which selection should be made; the qualifications and length of service which would be necessary for candidates to the high constituted stations, or the claims of those who, when not required for the highest offices of government, should cease: these will be easy of arrangement if the principles of this plan are approved.

10. The Governor, under whom these authorities acted, emancipated from the cumbrous and expensive machinery of the actual form of administration, would traverse, as he ought, the countries under his charge; his labours would be lightened, for he would be freed from an overwhelming load of petty details, which would be far better conducted by others; his mind would be solely occupied with the more important duties of a general control and direction of the whole government, and he would act under direct personal responsibility to the supreme authority in India, and to his superiors in England; and when the power vested in high officers, who were at the head of every civil branch, and of the Commander-in-Chief of the army, is considered, it may be positively asserted that he would perform his duties under more real check than he does at present: his authority would be less extended, but its exercise when required would be less embarrassed; and, aided as he would always be by an able secretariate, he would be far more able than he can be under the existing system to fulfil his duties.

11. To give success to such a system as I have suggested, I must plainly state my opinion that the government should remove from Bombay; the character of its inhabitants is essentially different from that of the natives of our provinces. Those of the latter, after remaining a few years at Bombay, adopt many of the usages and all the sentiments of the old residents. Government, within the circle of the island, have neither the power of employing them nor of granting them any particular notice or protection. Their concerns are generally commercial; their disputes regarding them or their property, which consists of houses and lands, are settled by His Majesty's court of justice, which becomes of course (as far as any authority over them is recog-nised) the object of their almost exclusive atte[illegible] and respect. Circumstances considered, it can[illegible] be otherwise; and it is no doubt desirable, that in the principal sea port of Western India, which is the residence and resort of so many British subjects, His Majesty's court should command that respect and consideration necessary to its functions; but when the effects produced by the exercise of these are injurious to the good administration of external countries, under a totally different form of rule, the subject demands our most serious attention.

12. The acts of government, as long as it remains at Bombay, will continue liable to be arraigned and attacked. Its principal court of provincial judicature is overshadowed from its position within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, and receives little, if any consideration from the natives at the very seat of its authority; all these results, it may be contended, are of little import as they refer to Bombay, where the distinction of authorities is well understood; but they are of most serious consequence, when they weaken, as they have done, and will continue to do, the local administration in the provinces.

13. The influx of Europeans to India must be expected to increase, and the liberty of the press, both English and native, will become every day difficult to restrain. It appears to me, and ever has done, of much importance to mitigate, if we cannot wholly guard against, dangers arising out of the extraordinary character and construction of our rule in India. I know no measure that will tend more effectually to this result than making a separation, as far as we are able, between those countries in which all branches and departments are under the rule of the local civil government, and these seaports or capitals where it is deemed necessary to have high and independent judicial courts administering the British law.

14. I am not led to offer this suggestion from recent occurrences; it has long been my settled opinion. Circumstances which have occurred at this presidency have no doubt aggravated, but they have not created, the evils I have stated. These are inherent in the present system, and cannot be remedied by any palliative measures. Changes must be made, and among those I know of none in this quarter of India that will be so certain of having good effect, as removing the seat of government. Bombay and Salsette can be well managed by a civil commissioner, with the necessary aids of officers of rank in the marine and other departments. The visits of the Governor to it would be as frequent as required.

15. The removal of the government, while it produced the greatest political benefits, would be attended with a pecuniary gain instead of loss. From the situation of almost all public property at Bombay, what would remain after providing ample accommodation for the Supreme Court, and other offices and store-rooms, by which a rent to a considerable amount would be saved, could be sold to advantage in a port where warehouses near the harbour are always in demand. The product of those [illegible] buildings would far more than provide for any accommodation that would be required at another seat of government; but if the form of the administration is modified as suggested, that will be on a comparative moderate scale. Considerable financial benefits would ultimately result from much money being circulated in the provinces which is now spent in Bombay. The residence or departure of the government would be attended with little, if any, effect whatever to the permanent and increasing prosperity of that rich and important commercial city.

16. Independent of other effects of the plan I have suggested in regard to the future administration of this presidency, I can speak with confidence of its being far more economical as well as efficient than the present. It would make many immediate reductions; it would eventually require less expensive European agency. But while the number of civil servants was reduced, those that remained and were competent would be greatly elevated, and motives of emulation and a desire of distinction would stimulate men to efforts that would gradually tend to improve the resources of the country.

17. Besides the high offices already stated, which would become objects of ambition that must remain exclusive to the civil service, those of this presidency would, like all others, have the appointment of the secretaries of the Governor General open to them; and when that supreme head of the government was released, as he must be, from the trammels of the present system, and the details with which he is now burthened, would require not only a chief secretary of state but a secretariate, formed of persons practically acquainted with every division of the vast empire subject to his direction and control. The Governor-General should move throughout the countries subject to his authority; but this would be impossible without great inconvenience and increased expense if any council is continued, or if even the Commander-in-Chief of India is associated with him in his civil and political duties. He might, as well as the governors of the great divisions of India subject to this authority, be empowered like the governors of His Majesty's colonies to call, when required, specified persons at the head of the different departments to a council board when he deemed such a proceeding expedient; and this, as it increased his responsibility would be beneficial.

18. The governors of different divisions must make continual circuits of the provinces under them. This is indispensable on many grounds. The expense of such should be regulated and reduced as much as possible, but it never can equal the saving that vigilant personal supervision of the chief authority must produce. It is still more necessary that the Commander-in-Chief should annually visit his army, yet from the extent of the territories, even under this presidency, such circuits are incompatible with his duties as a member of the council board: but he cannot for many reasons, be removed from that while the government is constituted as at present, and while the Governor and he are both absent in the provinces. Though the former be deemed constructively present, the two civil councillors form a majority on any question in which they concur against the Governor, and this may either compel him to return to the presidency, and to request the attendance of the Commander-in-Chief, to the impediment of his military duties, or to give up that weight in the government which its original constitution (formed under circumstances very different) gives him, where he has a casting vote, and can carry any measure he deems expedient, if concurred in by one member of his full council.

19. The Governor, it is true, has, in cases he deems important, a power to act upon his own responsibility, but many reasons must render that rare of exercise. It is a measure that will not be resorted to unless in cases where a governor is very confident in his own experience or judgment. Differently situated, he will generally sacrifice other objects rather than adopt a cause which sets at nought the opinions of his colleagues, and

has perhaps the effect of losing temper and good feeling in a degree that may be more injurious to the public service than the benefits (however important) that can be derived from any single measure.

20. I have gone far beyond my original design when I commenced this Minute, but in considering the actual condition of the most fruitful and important provinces of this presidency, and of the local administration best suited to maintain their peace and promote their improvement, I have been gradually led to the examination of the whole frame of government. My opinions upon this subject are offered for the consideration of my superiors. They are the unreserved sentiments of one who has passed through almost every grade, military, civil and political, of the service, has had much experience of the actual operation of our system in every quarter of our territories, and will be recived, perhaps, with more attention as the last public record I shall ever make connected with a subject in which I have through life taken so deep an interest, from considering it to involve not only the interest and reputation of my country, but the happiness and prosperity of the inhabitants of India.

21. The growth of our territories has been too rapid to admit of those changes and modifications which their good government required, but a period has arrived when we have leisure to consider and introduce such reforms as are more suited to the actual condition of our territories, and to our means of ruling them. The present frame of government had its origin in jealousy and distrust, nor were such feelings and motives at the period it was formed unwise. The scene was distant and little known. Every check was required on individuals, and the Court of Directors desired to have, in the rank and talent of his colleagues, a check against the abuses of power of a Governor. There were no regular departments. The details of the administration were little known to the Court, who avowedly sought, as a source of information and as a guide to their judgment in deciding upon questions as they arose, the dissentient minutes of council. Circumstances have entirely changed: as complete information exists and as correct opinions are formed upon every subject connected with the administration of this empire in England as in India. The time is past when Governors can be suspected even of abusing their authority, and the means of checking them are so complete, and the quickness of communication with Europe so improved, that no evils can arise from their being invested with the power I have proposed, than will in the slightest degree balance the advantages that must be derived from their being freed from the restraints and impediments to the performance of the most important duties under the present system.

22. It is true that this change would require much attention to the selection of persons for these high offices, but this would be so far good as it increased the responsibility of those who were to nominate them. The evils of a bad selection, however, to such a situation cannot be avoided, though it is here of importance to remark, that a governor without local information or experience, but of good sense and honourable character, would be much more efficiently aided by the heads of distinct departments, the commissioners of provinces, and an able secretariate than he ever can be by a council, either agreeing or disagreeing in his general views of administration. This arises out of the relative condition of the parties associated in the government, and is incapable of remedy while that is constituted as at present.

## ON THE RECENT ATTEMPTS TO REVOLUTIONIZE GERMANY.

The responsive echo which the French Revolution of 1830 awakened in Germany is not yet hushed. In Italy, in Spain, in Poland, its voice has been stifled; in Belgium and in England it has led to mighty results. What, let us now inquire, will be its effects on Germany?

Her deep, suppressed, but ever-increasing agitation gives fore-notice of some vast design. The design is this: to accomplish, by every possible lawful means, the amelioration of her political condition. For half a century, it has been imagined that Germany had no other thought—no other project—than that of following blindly in the footsteps of France; while she was, in fact, busied in preparing a philosophical reform, which may hereafter put in requisition all her neighbour's activity.

Somewhat similar is the case now. If people represent to themselves Germany such as Madame de Staël describes it, they are widely mistaken. It is no longer the land of dreams and extasies, of metaphysical groping, of endless theories, of solid piety, of patriarchal manners;—without central point, without connecting bond, without public spirit, without true national strength. Something of all this yet remains. The state of things is, however, fundamentally altered.

As the French Revolution originated in the prevalent theories of the eighteenth century, so do the Germanic nations now advance with rapid strides towards the realization of those abstract principles which have taken root among them for the last fifty years. It would be a great error to confound these principles with those which brought about the French restoration. The philosophical speculations of Germany had by no means a retrograde tendency. They were far rather calculated to advance, than to retard, the progress of the human intellect; to point out to it a wider field in which to acquire added perspicuity and comprehensiveness.

The universal re-action which now manifests itself in Germany *against* philosophy does not spring from hatred of the principles it promulgates, but from the eagerness for observation and for action. Questions of a practical tendency, especially those the aim of which is the melioration of the state of society, are now agitated in such variety and number that they overwhelm all others.

The recollections of the campaign of 1813-14, the promises of princes, and the enthusiastic rising of the people, have *not* been forgotten; they have produced a taste for political life, for a participation in public affairs; the greatness of recent events has excited a kind of impatience to take an active share in them.

The religious disputes, which, but a few years ago, still agitated the country, are drowned by the voice of contemporary interests: the enthusiasm which was awakened at the beginning of the present century, so often deceived, baffled, crushed, has turned into bitterness; and Germany has once more found the sarcastic spirit of her Luther, only to mock at her own dreams, and her trusting, long-suffering good-nature.

These remarks, which are applicable to the whole of Germany, are peculiary true of Prussia. There, first, have the impartiality of temper, the political cosmopolitanism, which were formerly the distinctive characteristics of Germans, been succeeded by an irritable nationality: there, too, has the admiration excited by the French revolution of July first subsided.

Demagogical influence* has never been very powerful, nor very widely diffused, in Prussia; it has never had any deep root in the minds or the interests of the people.

Prussia is, and through herself, tranquil in her present condition. To maintain that she will for ever remain so, were to venture too far: thus much, however, is *certain*,—that she is, of all the German States, the most eager after activity, after practical life, after distinct and peculiar national glory. In Prussia, people and prince are still one—one as they were in the day of peril; and who can deny that this unanimity is the main, if not the sole, cause of the internal tranquillity she enjoys?

At the first glance it may appear extraordinary that the only *really* popular government in Germany is, in form, an unlimited monarchy; but it must be remembered that this apparent despotism is, in fact, extremely limited:—first, by the rigid conscientiousness and justice of the king; secondly, by wise laws; and lastly, by the universal instruction and light which the government itself has taken care to diffuse among the people.†

To this may be added, that since the year 1808, and still more since 1813, there has existed a community of interest and of will between prince and people, which is perhaps without example in the history of nations. An enlightened people reposes with perfect confidence on the wisdom of its government. It acquiesces unconditionally in the postponent of those constitutional forms which had been voluntarily promised it, but which recent events might, perhaps, have rendered rather unfavourable than advantageous to the peace and stability of the country.

In the hereditary states of Austria, the mutual relation between people and prince rests on a different basis. There, the nation asks for nothing; and the government has no inclination to volunteer what nobody requires at its hands. The people enjoy a certain kind and degree of happiness under a paternal sway. It may be a question whether it would do well to risk the good it possesses in experiments, or whether it would be certain to obtain compensation for it would lose by change.

Austria is contented in her actual position: by remaining Catholic at the Reformation, she greatly loosened the strictness of the bond which united her to the rest of the German States. She has formed to herself a different career, and a different destiny; and has sought her aggrandisement at a distance. To the general agitation of opinions which has animated the north of Germany, she has, once more, remained an utter stranger.

Prussia cannot found her hopes of national prosperity on any distant enterprises. She must endeavour to strengthen herself within herself: she must seek to secure her own welfare, as well as that of the neighbouring States, by an intimate union of interests.

The absolute governments of Austria and Prussia hedge in, on the north and south, the constitutional States of Germany. For some years past these latter have exhibited one of the strangest phenomena of the civilized world.

The principle of modern civilization was conquered in France by the Restoration. Who would not have anticipated that the victors would have found means entirely to crush it? They intended it, indeed they attempted it; enthusiasm lent its aid, nor was genius wanting. But a strange inability to reap those fruits of victory which had been confidently expected, soon manifested itself. For fifteen years, the place which France had held in Europe since her first revolution remained wholly unoccupied: none of the German States ventured to take possession of it, and to place itself at the head of civilization. A void was felt in the political world, but no one attempted to fill it.

During the whole period of the restoration in France, Germany appeared to have utterly renounced all her political hopes. The promised constitutions were deferred, and the people seemed to attach no such importance to them as very pressingly to warn the princes to grant them. On the other hand, the regular mechanism of constitutional government was not sufficiently attractive to the over-heated imaginations of demagogues to make its general introduction an object of any very vehement desire to them. Even now, as the latest occurrences seem to prove, it is far from answering to their extravagant wishes. They dream the impracticable chimera of a German republic, and, by their political excesses and absurdities, injure the cause of their country, while they imagine they are serving it, more than it is possible to explain here,

We will accuse nobody—we will judge nobody. Every man has his own judge within; but we cannot approve what, as it appears to us, on every view of the subject we can take, may, nay must, compromise the interests of the great German community. The governments will indeed, we doubt not, be able to distinguish the solid quiet kernel from the empty crackling shell. But every true friend of his country ought to avoid what may shock the opinions and feelings either of his fellow-citizens or of foreign nations. Considered under this point of view, the meeting at Hambach, which we shall hereafter examine more minutely, was a very deplorable event,

When the revolution of July broke out in France, nowhere did it create a greater sensation than in Baden, Wurtemberg, Bavaria, and Hessen, where the half-Catholic, half-Protestant population, among whom the Reformation had been but half effected, hoped to obtain that by political institutions, which their religious constitution had left imperfect.

The people of all these different States clearly perceived that a great social principle had been agitated in France. At the first excitement, they resolved to adopt it, without sufficiently examining either how the contest had arisen, or whether the principle was applicable to themselves. Their rivalry with Prussia found a long-desired opportunity of manifesting itself, and had the new government of France been less engrossed by its own affairs and interests, it might easily have exercised a powerful influence over the States in question.

Had the German people felt sufficient confidence in the new spirit which had arisen among them—had they known how to turn it to practical account—it is not to be doubted that their zeal for the new order of things in France would have displayed itself much more warmly and efficiently.

The object which the oppositions in the constitutional States of Germany have in view, and which they are straining every nerve to attain, is more remote, and may lead farther than they at present intend. While the oppositions in Bavaria, Nassau, Hessen, &c., are severally struggling against ministerial oppression, they are laying the groundwork of a grand combination between those countries, whose governments are indirectly forcing them into a closer union.

That constitutional liberty has not made greater progress in Germany during the last fifteen years, is to be ascribed entirely to the fact that it has never been felt as a *want* among the people. Those local liberties, grouped and hedged in here and there between the marches of some ducal sovereignty, have but a feeble and narrow influence. They can exist and thrive only under the condition that something else is the companion of their growth; this something, is neither more nor less than the *grand unity of Germany*.

Not alone by speculative and reflecting men, but by the common sense of the whole people, is this grand unity recognized as a *necessity*; it is the predominant thought, the irrevocable determination of Germany, which nothing can shake; which no force, no illusion, no stratagem can destroy. Religion, law, commerce, freedom, nay despotism itself, are all pressing forward, with resistless course, to this end.

In the fifteenth century, Germany bought the Reformation at the price of its unity. This heretofore uniform State, this empire of the middle ages, which afforded in its indivisible form the archetype of a Catholic State, was splintered into fragments together with the faith in the national creed.

Each province, from that time, was occupied only with its own political personality. The integrity of the great Germanic body fell into that regular, fructifying anarchy, by which civilization and science have been so greatly advanced.

Since the mantle of the empire was thus torn and divided, two things have brought its parts into nearer conjunction again, and have restored to it a certain consciousness of existence as a whole.

The first is, the philosophical and literary activity of Germany. On the one side, this activity was so great,—men strove with such pertinacity to withdraw themselves from all foreign influences; they confined themselves so completely within the limits of the peculiar character of their country; they were so determined to be, and to remain, native and unmixed German, that there never was a literature, which, at one point of time, was better calculated to exhibit, we might almost say, to recall, the whole foregone life of a people—of a race. It was a retrospective literature.

On the other side, the complete want of stable institutions was supplied by letters. There were a few eternally memorable years for Art, during which she was, what she had been among the Greeks,—a social form—a political bond—a power in the state.

Germans had neither the same laws nor the same fatherland. They were subject to princes and to passions of various kinds. In public life, they met only on the battle-field, often on hostile sides; but *all* were one and indivisible in a poem of Goethe's, in a drama of Schiller's, in an essay of Fichte's.

This dictature of Art intervened in all political differences as a mediator and peacemaker. For half a century it was the real bond of union between the States; and it is a glory peculiar to Germany, in modern times, that in the absence of all organic laws, (and, in that respect, at least two hundred years behind all the surrounding countries,) she maintained her equality with them by the might of her intellect alone.

After literature, Napoleon was the power that contributed most to the approximation and union of the German people. The band which poetry and philosophy had woven for the inmost souls of men, he knitted closely by blood, and community of action. That extraordinary development, that unshaken firmness of the national spirit, amid calamity and grief and foreign oppression, are without a parallel in history. To this period is to be traced that character of vehement excitement, of patriotic enthusiasm, and of poetical elevation which Germany alone can exhibit.

Let us picture her to ourselves as she was when the modern Attila burst upon her, and overwhelmed her with his hordes—young and credulous, revelling in wild inspirations, living rather in an ideal than a real world, suddenly awakened out of her dreams by the thunders of the conqueror's voice.

What an awaking, and out of what visions! Meanwhile the general excitement and enthusiasm were too strong to be destroyed even by the torrents of hostile troops which covered the land. The national genius, smitten in its very blossom and pride, withered not, died not, but grew with silent and vigorous growth under the tramp of six hundred thousand soldiers.

Imagine the populations of these various States, severed for centuries, and now re-united by common misfortune; the habits, the passions of so many different places; the kingdoms, the principalities, the duchies; the various dialects, the local rivalries, bound together once more with a strict tie, once more to be dissevered at a stroke.

Then imagine again all this,—these passions these dialects, these scattered principalities. suddenly heaving with a deep and heavy motion, rolling down into one stream, uniting in one thought, A COMMON FATHERLAND; and you will have some notion of the complication, of the march, of the development, of the intellectual affairs of Germany.

Instead of arriving, as most nations have done, at that living feeling which constitutes nationality, by means of some one great man sprung from its bosom and standing as the representative of the dearest and the strongest of its peculiar feelings, Germany attained to it solely through the spirit of resistance to the system of the foreign invader.

It is melancholy, but true: Germany, with her supineness—with her gentle, infirm, I might almost say useless, virtues—with her aimless, over-flowing genuis—with her vague cosmopolitanism—with her divided forms of religion, and her fruitless metaphysical speculations—wanted the hand of Napoleon to clench it, to draw its severed parts together, to circumscribe it geometrically within the limits of its own individuality as a nation, to teach it, to its coast, how it might, *for once*, acquire an organic, living nationality.

Undivided and poetical, ever wandering as chance might guide, within an enchanted circle, Germany only knew herself; she only waked out of her dreaming slumbers to look abroad into the actual world, since she fought and conquered the Colossus of France.

From that time she has felt her own inward worth, as well as her own strength; and as it was to the bloody conflict with Napoleon alone that she owes the discovery of what *she really is*, she now exalts her enemy when dead, as much as she depreciated him while living. She thanks him for the great lesson he taught her, and is firmly resolved to profit by it, as time and opportunity will permit. The revolution of 1830, from the course it took, gave to the cause of the unity of Germany the last prop of which it stood in need.

Cramped, as they are, by the forms within which arbitrary ministers, and over-managing princes, have confined them, the constitutional States of Germany are still labouring steadily and unweariedly at the great work of an universal nationality.

Their ceaseless toils are indeed little obvious amid the noise of the mighty events which agitate the great States of Europe. But let them go on with their work quietly, thoughtfully, as it is their custom and their character to do: let them not be goaded by external exhortations or taunts, which, though they do not shake their constant determination, might yet, in some degree, disturb their calm, temperate, deliberate will and conduct.

Little fitted for revolutionary practices, or for secret conspiracies, which are at utter variance with his heart and character; on the other hand, brave, bold, and steadfast in open action, the German wants *time* to ponder maturely over his project; he wants *time* to execute it with the sedateness and diguity af a man.

Whenever the most enlightened men of every country, without tumult, without violence, without bloodshed, shall have succeeded in instructing the masses as to their true interests—when all the little monarchies and

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* That which in France has been called Jacobinism and in England, Radicalism, has, in Germany, received the name of "*Demagogie*," which I accordingly retain. —*Translator.*

† To these three causes of national security and consequent content, the author migh have added a fourth, —the high character of the functionaries of government and administration, from the highest to the lowest, and the universal confidence they inspire. As there are no oligarchical interests to consult, men are appointed to offices for which they have given evidence of fitness; and that vigilance with which Frederic the Great looked out for capable and trustworthy servants, has imposed upon his successors a necessity of, in some degree, following his example. The language which is continually employed in this country, not only by the vulgar, but by people who ought to look beyond *names*, concerning Prussia, "the military despotism," "the great camp," &c., is a lamentable proof of the efficacy of mere words. A government which has provided with religious care that every one of its subjects not only *may*, but *shall* and *must*, be instructed; and which, after thus training their minds to examine, trains their bodies to resist (if need be) the acts of bad rulers; a government which puts into the hands of *every man* first books and then arms, is surely no subject for the self-gratulating contempt of a country which has *no* national education, either for high or low; a large standing army, and a considerable portion of its subjects in a state continually bordering on revolt. We are pleased with what we call our checks. What check has an oligarchy, and another assemblage of persons, its representative, offered, which can compare to a *whole people* educated, trained, and armed? It is deeply to be regretted that the Prussian government continues to prohibit that publicity in its proceedings which it might safely and wisely invite; and that it does not establish organs for the expression of popular opinion, which would only prove how strongly that opinion is in its favour.

As a proof how things go from hand to hand without the least examination, it is worth noting, that Prussia, which is, perhaps, the only country in Europe possessing *no* standing army, in which even the King's guard form a part of that flux body called the army, a third of which returns into the mass of the people every year, and which is raised by a conscription the most equal that may be conceived, is universally spoken of as the country, *par excellence*, of standing armies.—*Translator.*

duodecimo princedoms shall, according to their rank, be truly respected by their inhabitants, both in their internal and external relations—then, also, will the day appear in which all these ephemeral sovereignties will voluntarily, and without injury to any individual, melt into one constitutional and national mass.

The monarchical principle, which is apparently still so strong, so impregnable, in Germany, is probaly nowhere more infirm and tottering. Divided, parcelled out, as the country has been ever since the sixteenth century, each succeeding shock has overthrown some prop, ; and what still remains of the genuine monarchical structure is nothing more than a torn canopy resting on worm-eaten pillars. Absolute monarchy, in the sense in which it is generally understood, has long ceased to exist in Germany.

When the German empire was dismembered, one of the princes got possession of the mantle, another of the sword, a third of the crown. The imperial majesty has been plundered on every side, since Luther gave the death-stroke to its influence. Luther has freed his country in more senses than one: her obligations to him are manifold. He has delivered her from the necessity of having her Mirabean, her Convention, her guillotine, and her Robespierre. Pernicious privileges and powers—monarchy and aristocracy—he shook them all—he struck them all to the heart. Nothing is now wanting but the peaceful labour of some States to bury their dead. We are told of a king who was found, after a lapse of two hundred years, undecayed in his grave. Nothing could be more venerable—More astonishing. Unfortunately the breath of a child sufficed to reduce him to dust. The whole system of Germany is like this buried king. The slightest shock will make it crumble to atoms; and this shock is, sooner or later inevitable.

The oppositions of the constitutional States are also struggling, with all their might, to establish an uniformity of institutions in them. Judging from external appearances, it might be imagined that they look to France for support; but, even if France were disposed to give it, it is no longer in her power to chain them to her chariot-wheels, while this unanimity of feeling, which subsists among the oppositions of the several States, includes a thousand pregnant thoughts, among which the forming a really national union is ever the first. Irritable, because it feels itself humbled; gagged, borne down with taxes, vexed with intolerable custom-house regulations, in these States, the peculiar spirit of Germany, so naturally inclined to large cosmopolitan views, is pent up within narrow limits, which it is incessantly struggling to overpass. We may seek long before we find a more lamentable condition.

The contradiction between the greatness of which the German nation is susceptible, and the littleness of the States within which it is attempted to be circumscribed, is now become too glaring to be much longer endured. The political ambition awakened in 1814, finds no sufficient room for its exercise in Duchies and Grand Duchies of a few hundred thousand souls. The noblest and most powerful spirits feel that earth fails them beneath their feet; they fret themselves away against the frontier-stone of some miserable principality, because space to expand in was denied them. Now that local liberties have formed citizens, they want a country—a great fatherland—in which, and for which, they may live free and independent. It is not difficult to foresee the day (a day which accurate calculators may predict with nicety) in which the illusory form of the German Diet, assailed on contrary sides by princes and people, will quietly vanish, and the Phœnix of National Unity arise from the constitutional blending of all separate and local sovereignties. The moment will arrive in which this reform will be as inevitable as that of the Parliament of England, as that of the Peerage of France; for it is not only a political necessity for Germany, it is the immutable law of Protestantism—that political is the invariable consequence of religious reform. In most of the German states the followers of the confessions of Augsburg and Zurich are re-united, after a separation of three centuries. Yet more:—Protestantism, to infuse new life into its torn and severed heart, now forms to itself local constitutions: it is openly striving to unite its scattered members into one synod; and the impending refont of the political structure of Germany is, in fact, but another manifestation of the genius of the Reformation, and is perfectly analogous to her recent religious changes.

Let us now pass from spiritual to temporal interests,—those interests which appear to lead the world, if we view it superficially; we shall find the same results, only more impatiently, more violently displayed.

What was the cry of deliverance of the people of Baden—of the two Hessens—of Saxony—of Hanover, &c. during the agitation which pervailed in them about a year ago? What is the living thought which now prevails through every town and village,—the thought which formerly awakened fervid enthusiasm, now, well nigh turned to desperate determination?

This thought is, the national unity of the collective people of the great German family;—this cry of deliverance is, the annihilation of the artificial boundaries—the arbitrary marches—within which the various states live, as it were, in ban; without interchange, without bond, without any possible field for industry: each compelled to suffice for itself, and to live in a corner, alone with its misery, as after the Thirty Years' war.

Truly a man must be blind who marks not the awful, lowering gloom of the German people. It does not, indeed, manifest itself, as in France, by tumultuous cries; its aspect is grave, stern, quiet in its fearful intensity. No more reverential petitions; no more popular songs; no more domestic festivals; no risings of the people, as in France; no mobs, as in England; no political addresses: no papers circulated to embitter the minds of the people, or rouse them to revolt. The German wants no such stimulants; *he is silent;* but in this silence lies deepest thought and feeling,—it is the heavy calm that precedes the storm. The Governments ought at length to learn to know the people they govern as they *are*, and not as they imagine them.

Never, in any land, did there prevail a more strongly characterized, a more universal, a more threatening gloom, than that which at present pervades Germany. The political meetings, which know the condition of the various oppressed states, appear to us already perfectly to understand this mute language; for all are labouring with one accord at the annihilation of the Custom-House barriers. This is the first step to national unity. The rest will follow in time.—*New Monthly Mag. for Jan.*

## SKETCHES OF INDIAN SOCIETY.

### BENGAL BRIDALS AND BRIDAL CANDIDATES.

Few opinions can be more erroneous than those which prevail in Europe upon the subject of Indian marriages. According to the popular idea, a young lady visiting the Honorable Company's territories, destined to be sacrificed to some old, dingy, rich, billious nawaub, or, as be is styled on this side of the Atlantic, "nabob," a class of persons unfortunately exceedingly rare: ancient subjects devoted to the interest of the conclave in Leadenhall-street, belonging to both services, are doubtless to be found in India, some dingy, and some bilious, but very few rich; and, generally speaking, these elderly gentlemen have either taken to themselves wives in their younger days, or have become such confirmed bachelors, that neither flashing eyes, smiling lips, lilies, roses, dimples, &c., comprehending the whole catalogue of female fascinations, can make the slightest impression upon their flinty hearts. Happy may the fair expectant account herself, who has the opportunity of choosing or refusing a *rara avis* of this nature,—some yellow civilian out of debt, or some battered brigadier, who saw service" in the days of sacks and sieges, and who comes wooing in the olden style, preceded by trains of servants bearing presents of shawls and diamonds! Such prizes are scarce. The damsel, educated in the fallacious hope of seeing a rich antiquated suitor at her feet, laden with "barbaric pearl and gold," soon discovers to her horror that, if she should decide upon marrying at all, she will be absolutely compelled to make a love-match, and select the husband of her choice out of the half-dozen subalterns who may offer: fortunate may she esteem herself if there be amongst them who can boast a staff-appointment, the adjutancy or quarter-mastership of his corps. Formerly, when the importations of European females were much smaller than at present, men grew grey in the service before they had an opportunity of meeting with a wife, there consequently was a supply of rich old gentlemen ready at every station to lay their wealth at the feet of the new arrival; and as we are told that "mammon wins its way where seraphs might despair," it may be supposed that younger and poorer suitors had no chance against these wealthy wooers. The golden age has passed away in India; the silver fruitage of the rupee-tree has been plucked, and love, poverty-stricken, has nothing left to offer but his roses.

In the dearth of actual possessions, expectancies become of consequence; and where old civilians are less attainable, young writers rank amongst the eligibles. A supply of these desirables, by no means adequate to the demand, is brought out to Calcutta every year, and upon the arrival of a young man who has been lucky enough to secure a civil appointment, he is immediately accommodated with a handsome suite of apartments in Tanksquare, styled *par distinction*, "the Buildings," and entered at the college, where he is condemned to the study of the Hindoostanee and Persian languages, until he can pass an examination which shall qualify him to become an assistant to a judge, collector, or other official belonging to the civil department. A few hours of the day are spent under the surveillance of a moonshee, or some more learned pundit, and the remainder are devoted to amusement. This is the dangerous period for young men bent upon making fortunes in India, and upon returning home. They are usually younger sons disregarded in England on account of the slenderness of their finances, or too juvenile to have attracted matrimonial speculations. Launched into the society of Calcutta, they enact the parts of the young dukes and heirs-appearent of a London circle; where there are daughters or sisters to dispose of "the *great parti*" is caressed, feted, dressed at, danced at, and flirted with until perfectly bewildered; either falling desperately in love, or fancying himself so, he makes an offer, which is eagerly accepted by some young lady, too happy to escape the much dreaded horrors of a half-batta station. The writers, of course, speedily acquire a due sense of their importance, and conduct themselves accordingly: vainly do the gay uniforms strive to compete with their more sombre rivals; no dashing cavalry officer, feathered, and sashed, and epauletted, has chance against the man privileged to wear a plain coat and a round hat; and in the evening-drives in Calcutta, sparkling eyes will be taken away from the military equestrian, gracefully reining up his Arab steed to the carriage window, to rest upon some awkward rider, who sits his horse like a sack, and more attentive to his own comfort than to the elegance of his appearance, may, if it should be the rainy season, have thrust his white jean trowsers into jockey boots, and introduced a black velvet waistcoat under his white calico jacket. Figures even more extraordinary are not rare; for, though the ladies follow European fashions as closely as circumstances will admit, few gentlemen not compelled by general orders to attend strictly to the regulations of the service, are willing to sacrifice to the graces. An Indian dandy is generally a very grotesque personage; for where tailors have little sway, and individual taste is left to its own devices, the attire will be found to present strange incongruities.

When a matrimonial proposal has been accepted, the engagement of the parties is made known to the community at large by their appearance together in public. The gentleman drives the lady out in his buggy. This is conclusive; and should either prove fickle, and refuse to fulfil the contract, a breach of promise might be established in the Supreme Court, based upon the single fact, that the pair were actually seen in the same carriage, without a third person. The nuptials of a newly-arrived civilian, entrapped at his outset, are usually appointed to take place at some indefinite period, namely, when the bridegroom shall have got out of college. It is difficult to say whether the strength of his affection should be measured by a speedy exit, or a protracted residence, for love may be supposed to interfere with study, and though excited to diligence by his matrimonial prospects, a mind distracted between rose-coloured billet-doux and long rolls of vellum covered with puzzling characters in Arabic and Persian, will not easily master the difficulties of Oriental lore.

The allowances of a writer in the Buildings are not exceedingly splendid; writers do not, according to the notion adopted in England, step immediately into a salary of three or four thousand a year, though very probably with the brilliant prospect before them which dazzled their eyes upon their embarkation, not yet sobered down to dull reality, they commence living at that rate. The bridegroom elect, consequently, is compelled to borrow one or two thousand rupees to equip himself with household goods necessary for the married state, and thus lays the foundation for an increasing debt, bearing an interest of twelve per cent. at the least. The bride, who would not find it quite so easy to borrow money, and whose relatives do not consider it necessary to be very magnificent upon these occasions, either contrives to make her outfit (the grand expense incurred in her behalf) serve the purpose, or should that have faded and grown old-fashioned, purchases some scanty addition to her wardrobe. Thus the bridal paraphernalia, the bales of gold and silver muslins, the feathers, jewels, carved ivory, splendid brocades, exquisite embroidery, and all the rich products of the east, on which our imagination luxuriate when we read of an Indian marriage, sinks down into a few yards of white sarsnet. There is always an immense concourse of wedding-guests present at the ceremony, but as invitations to accompany a bridal-party to the church, are of very frequent occurrence, they do not make any extraordinary display of new drasses and decoratios. Sometimes, the company seperate at the church-door; at others, there is some sort of entertainment given by the relatives of the bride; but the whole business, compared with the pomp and circumstance attending weddings of persons of a certain rank in England, is flat, dull, and destitute of show.

The whole of the residents of the station, or, if it should be a large one, greater part are invited to witness the ceremony, and those ladies who consider white to be indispensable for a wedding, who think it proper to appear in full dress, and who are unable to obtain new vestments, exhibit to great disadvantage. A muslin gown is probably ironed out, and the betraying day-light not only reveals the spots and specks, which have been carefully ironed in, but also the discrepancies of the trimming, in which French white and pearl white, tolerably good matches by candlelight, disagree exceedingly in open day. No kind of etiquete is observed in the order of celebration; the bridegroom, contrary to all established rule, is often seen to drive the bride in his buggy to church; the company, instead of being properly arranged, stand promiscuously round the altar, and the clerk, usually a soldier, is a person of no sort of authority. The parties are frequently very juvenile—a young ensign and a still younger partner; but such unions are not considered imprudent, for they are often the means of preventing extravagance, dissipation, and all their concomitant evils. Instances of domestic infelicity are comparatively rare in India; the value of a wife is known and oppreciated, and though there may be many bachelors from choice, the majority of Anglo-Indians are exceedingly anxious to obtain for themselves a security against the tedium and ennui of a solitary jungle, a being interested in their welfare, and not only attached to them by the tenderest and most sacred of all ties, but who supplies the place of relatives whom they may never hope to see again.

The greatest drawback upon the chances of happiness in an Indian marriage, exists in the sort of compulsion sometimes used to effect the consent of a lady. Many young woman in India may be considered almost homeless; their parents or friends have no means of providing for them except by a matrimonial establishment; they feel that they are burtheus upon families who can ill afford to support them, and they do not consider themselves at liberty to refuse an offer, although the person proposing may not be particularly agreeable to them. Mrs. Malaprop tells us, that it is safest to begin with a little aversion, and the truth of her aphorism has been frequently exemplified in India; gratitude and esteem are admirable substitutes for love—they last much longer, and the affection, based upon such solid supports is purer in its nature, and far more durable, than that which owes its existence to mere fancy. It is rarely that a wife leaves the protection of her husband, and in the instances that have occurred, it is generally observed that the lady has made a love-match. But though, marriages of convenience in nine cases out of ten turn out very happily, we are by no means prepared to dispute the propriety of freedom of choice on the part of the bride and deem those daughters, sisters, and nieces, most fortunate, who live in the bosoms of relatives not anxious to dispose of them to the suitors who may apply. It is only under these happy circumstances that India can be considered a paradise to a single woman, where she can be truly free and unfettered, and where her existence may glide away in the enjoyment of a beloved home, until she shall be tempted to quit it by some object dearer far then parents, friends, and all the world beside.

There cannot be a more wretched situation than that of a young woman who has been induced to follow the fortunes of a married sister, under the delusive expectation that she will exchange the privations attached to limited means in England for the far famed luxuries of the east. The husband is usually desirous to lessen the regret of his wife at quitting her home, by persuading an affectionate relative to accompany her, and does not calculate before-hand the expense and inconvenience which he has entailed upon himself by the additional burthen. Soon after their arrival in India the family, in all probability, have to travel to an up country station, and here the poor girl's troubles begin: she is thrust into an outer cabin in a budgerow, or into an inner room in a tent; she makes perhaps a third in a buggy, and finds herself always in the way; she discovers that she is a source of continual expense; that an additional person in a family imposes the necessity of keeping several additional servants and where there is not a close carriage she must remain a prisoner. She cannot walk out beyond the garden or the verandah, and all the out-of-door recreations, in which she may have been accustomed to indulge in at home, are denied her. Tending flowers, that truly feminine employment, is an utter impossibility: the garden may be full of plants (which she has only seen in their exotic state) in all the abundance and beauty of native luxuriance, but except before the sun has risen, or after it has set, they are not to be approached; and even then, the frame is too completely enervated by the climate to admit of those little pleasing labours which render the green-house and the parterre so interesting. She may be condemned to a long melancholy sojourn at an out-station, offering little society, and none to her taste. If she should be musical, so much the worse, the hot winds have split her piano and her guitar, or the former is in a wretched condition, and there is nobody to tune it; white ants have demolished her music books, and new ones are not to be had. Drawing offers a better resource, but it is often suspended from want of materials; and needle-work is not suited to the climate. Her brother and sister are domestic, and do not sympathize in her ennui; they either see little company, or invite guests merely with a view to be quit of an incumbrance. If the few young men who may be at the station should not entertain matrimonial views, they will be shy of their attentions to a single woman, lest expectations should be formed which they are not inclined to fulfil. It is dangerons to hand a disengaged lady too often to table, for though no conversation may take place between the parties, the gentleman's silence is attributed to want of courage to speak, and the offer, if not forthcoming, is inferred. A determined flirt may certainly succeed in drawing a train of admirers around her: but such exhibitions are not common, and where ladies are exceedingly scarce, they are sometimes subject to very extraordinary instances of neglect. These are sufficiently frequent to be designated by a peculiar phrase; the wife or sister who may be obliged to accept a relative's arm, or walk alone, is said to be "wrecked," and perhaps an undue degree of apprehension is entertained upon the subject, a mark of rudeness of this nature reflecting more discredit upon the persons who can be guilty of it, than upon those subjected to the affront. Few young women, who have accompanied their married sisters to India, possess the means of returning home; however strong their dislike may be to the country, their lot is cast in it, and they must remain in a state of miserable dependence, with the danger of being left unprovided for before them, until they shall be rescued from this distressing situation by an offer of marriage.

The tie between husband and wife is the only one from which Anglo- Indians can hope to derive solid happiness; that between parents and children is subject to many shocks. The difficulty, amounting almost to impossibility, of educating young people in India, occasions early seperation, which, in too many instances, proves fatal to the enjoyments of a reunion. After a long absence, parents and children meet as strangers: the latter, probably consigned to some large school, have not been brought up with any very exalted ideas upon the subject of filial duty. They are keen and quick observers of the faults and follies of those whom they have not been early accustomed to regard with respect; and the former are apt to exact too much submission. Both parties are disappointed, the younger having hoped to meet with unlimited indulgence, while the elder flatter themselves with erroneous expectations of obedience. Accomplished girls, fresh from England, are unprepared for the modes and habits of Indian life; the charm of novelty does not always reconcile them to things strange, and often uncouth; while mothers, to whom all around is familiar, are astonished and displeased to find that the young ladies do not readily fall into their ways, and are more prone to dictate than to obey. Where these differences of opinion do not create strife and contention, they are productive of coldness; each person feels deeply aggrieved by the conduct of others towards them; those who possess amiable dispositions make allowances for circumstances and situations, but seldom do we see the attached and happy families which afford such beautiful pictures of domestic felicity in England.

That death and absence differ but in name, all who have been long separated from those whom they love best in the world must readily, allow. Experience in India shews that even a mother's affection, perchance the strongest and most lasting sentiment, is not proof against it, or how can we account for the exceeding, and, it may be added, disgusting anxiety, continually manifested to get rid of daughters as rapidly as they are brought out; It is no unusual thing for persons who have accumulated a fortune, and who are desirous to spend the remainder of their days in luxury in England, to marry off the females of their family as fast as they possibly can, little caring to whom they are consigned, and leaving them to combat with every sort of hardship, without a hope of ever meeting again. The condition of girls thus situated is far from enviable; overtures are made to their parents, and accepted by them without consulting the parties who are the most deeply concerned in the transaction; the young lady is simply told that a proposal has been made in which she must acquiesce and she goes to the altar, if not unwilling, at least indifferent: many are so strongly impressed with the comfortless nature of their situation, that they gladly avail themselves of the first opportunity to effect a change, and nothing more disagreeable can readily be imagined than the condition of the last of four or five sisters, who by some inexplicable fatality remain single. She is frequently bandied about from one family to another, seeking rest and finding none. Whether she may have matrimonial views, or if perfectly guiltless of all design, it is the same thing, she is supposed to be manœuvring for a husband, and those whom she may fascinate do not always possess the moral courage requisite to acknowledge a partiality for a girl, who has failed to secure early offers, or the reputation having refused them. At length, when her pretensions have almost become a jest, some candidate for her hand appears, and is of course successful; it is then discovered that she is a very fine young woman, and all agree that her protracted state of spinsterhood must have been a matter of choice.

It is an amusing thing for a spectator to observe the straight forward, business-like manner in which marriages in India are brought about. The opinion entertained by the princess Huncamunca, respecting the expediency of short courtships, seems to prevail. A gentleman, desirous to enter the holy pale, does not always wait until he shall meet with some fair one suiting his peculiar taste, but the instant that he hears of an expected arrival, despatches a proposal to meet her upon the road: this is either rejected *in toto*, or accepted conditionally; and if there should be nothing very objectionable in the suitor, the marriage takes place. Others travel over to some distant stations, in the hope of returning with a wife: and many visit the presidency on the same errand. Numbers return without achieving their object and these unfortunates are said to be members of the "*juwaub club*," a favourite Indian phrase, which is exceedingly expressive of the forlorn state of bachelors upon

compulsion. Young men who are qualifying themselves for interpreterships, or who expect staff appointments, are often supposed to be quite guiltless of matrimonial designs; they may be attached to a large station without even entering into any of the gaieties, are not seen at balls, plays, or races, and do not frequent the morning levees of ladies of distinction. Suddenly, upon obtaining the promised post, they appear at a ball, and some girl, who has been a leading belle, and who has flirted with half the station, is quietly approached. She, with more sense than sentiment, disengages herself from her butterfly admirers, on whom the astounding fact of her approaching marriage acts like an electric shock; they look very foolishly at each other, and make a faint attempt to laugh.

The spinsterhood of India is composed of three different classes; the first consists of the daughters of civil and military servants, merchants, and others, settled in India, who have been sent to England for education, and who generally return between the age of sixteen and twenty; these may be said to belong to the country, and to possess homes, although upon the expectation of the arrival of a second or third daughter, they are often disposed of after a very summary fashion. In the second are to be found the sisters and near relatives of those brides who have married Indian officers, &c., during the period of a visit to the mother-country, and who, either through affection for their relatives, or in consequence of having no provision in England, have been induced to accompany them to the eastern world. The third is formed of the orphan daughters, legitimate and illegitimate, of Indian residents, who have been educated at the presidencies. This latter class is exceedingly numerous, and as they are frequently destitute of family connexions, those who are not so fortunate as to possess relatives in a certain rank in life, see very little of society, and have comparatively little chance of being well-established. The progress of refinement has materially altered the condition of these young ladies, but has acted in a manner the very reverse of improvement, as far as their individual interests are concerned. Those who have no support excepting that which is derived from the Orphan Fund, reside at a large house at Kidderpore, about a mile and and a half from Calcutta, belonging to that institution; others who may be endowed with the interest of a few thousand rupees, become parlour-boarders at schools of various degrees of respectability, where they await the chance of attracting some young officers, the military being objects of consideration when civilians are unattainable. Formerly it was the practice to give balls at the establishment at Kidderpore, to which vast numbers of beaux were invited, but this undisguised method of seeking husbands is now at variance with the received notions of propriety, and the female Orphan School has assumed, in consequence of the discontinuance of these parties, somewhat of the character of a nunnery. In fact, the young ladies immured within the walls have no chance of meeting with suitors, unless they should possess friends in Calcutta to give them occasional invitations, or the fame of their beauty should spread itself abroad. Every year, by increasing the number of arrivals educated in England, lessens their chance of meeting with eligible matches. The prejudices against "dark beauties" (the phrase usually employed to designate those who are the inheritors of the native complexion) are daily gaining ground, and in the present state of female intellectuality, their uncultivated minds form a decided objection. The English language has degenerated in the possession of the "country born;" their pronunciation is short and disagreeable, and they usually place the accent on the wrong syllable, though not so completely barbarized as in America, the mother, or rather father-tongue, has lost all its strength and beauty, and acquired a peculiar idiom. There are not many heiresses to be found in India, and those who are gifted with property of any kind, almost invariably belong to the dark population, the daughters or grand-daughters of the Company's servant of more prosperous times, the representatives of merchants of Portuguese extraction, or the ladies of American families. These latter named are frequently extremely handsome, and nearly as fair as Europeans; but though adopting English fashions in dress, they no not speak the language, and sing in Hindoostanee to their performances on the piano. They mix very little in the British society of Calcutta, and usually intermarry with persons belonging to their own nations, living in a retired manner within the bosoms of their families, without being entirely secluded like the females, of the country in which their ancestors have been so long domiciled. The daughters and wives of the Portuguese, a numerous and wealthy class are quite as tawny, and not so handsome as the natives; they usually dress in a rich and tawdry manner after the European fashion, which is particularly unbecoming to them; they form a peculiar circle of their own; and though the spinster portion of this community are said to prefer British officers to husbands of Portuguese extraction, unions between them are extremely rare.—*Asiatic Journal for January.*

## THE AMERICANS.

A general complaint against the Americans is, that they are not a refined people; i. é. not so refined as the English. Most of those who make this charge, take as their standard of refinement the factitious manners of such persons in England as live upon accumulated property, without the necessity of personal exertion; and who for the most part have little to do, except to acquire external habits, after the fashion of schoolboys or soldiers, and which habits are totally independent of any mental excellence or defect, True politeness may be defined, as the spirit of benevolence carried into practice; and in this the patrons of English "manners" are eminently deficient, if we may trust the judgement of an intelligent foreigner. In lieu of politeness they have substituted certain arbitrary rules, to which a numerous herd of followers are absurd enough to assent. A man may commit a malicious or malignant action: he may wantonly hurt the feelings of another, yet remain entirely irreproachable; but if he break through the rules of artificial decorum, he forthwith becomes one of the Pariahs of civilization. Sterne's landlord found fault with him because the *marchande* came in the evening, when fashion had dictated the morning as the proper time. It made no difference in the sin, but considerable difference in the scandal. The English travellers in America who have been accustomed to factitious politeness, meet in stages and steam-boats a heterogeneous mass of people of all classes, amongst whom the mechanic, or the small shopkeeper, are as well dressed and as much "gentlemen" externally as the merchant, judge, physician, or member of Congress. A coarsely- bred mechanic, for there are such persons in America as well as in England, in steam-boat, stage, or tavern, commits some act of grossness, and "the staring tourist, with his note-book nigh," immediately gives it as a national characteristic. A Member of Congress talks in a mode not savouring of wisdom, and instantly he is booked as a sample of American legislation, as if in England we had never had Jack Fuller, or Colonel Wilson of York, or other motley exhibitors. Mrs. Trollope complains that she met with vulgar-minded persons. Her book gives intrinsic evidence that she did not mingle with the better portions of the community even in the hotels or boarding-houses, and in private life not at all. What would she have met with in England had she taken up her residence at the second rate taverns and boarding-houses of Margate, amongst the flying visitants of the industrious classes of the community, whose time had been mostly taken up with money getting? Surely she would not have expected to meet higher minds there than in the secluded haunts of learning. She herself evinces no great capacity for judging of refinement and highmindedness, even if she were to meet with it, which is not a likely thing in the circles of which she has become a retainer. She talks of the Philadelphia Dorcas Societies. Surely they are not worse than the fanaticism of the Bible Society ladies of England, and the details of the last days of Cooke the murderer. In both cases it is a species of misdirected enthusiasm, which stirs the female heart, and which contains the germ of all that is good, when properly directed. As for the conventional hypocrisy of language, which refuses to call things by their right names, we need not cross the Atlantic in search of it. Objections are made to the homely manners of persons visiting the theatres; but it should at the same time be recollected, that the persons who in England visit the galleries, in America take possession of the pit if not the boxes. There is no squalid misery, and they can afford to be amused, and to pay for comfortable accommodations. And if they are a little homely on the one hand, it must be remembered on the other, that there is none of the course and brutal indecency which so frequently pollutes English theatres, which obtrudes itself on the ears of the most refined females, without the power of resistance. The conduct of the American citizens towards their females in public is most scrupulously polite. On board a steam-boat, where four hundred persons of all classes sit down to dinner together, not a male takes a seat till every female is provided. In the midst of such a company I once asked a well-dressed neighbour to help me to a potatoe: he immediately plunged his own fork in one weighing a pound, or there abouts, and placed it on my plate. Some pseudo refined Englishman of the Trollope school will perhaps exclaim in horror—"Did you not throw it at the vulgar republican's head?" I did no such thing. I did not visit America to breed quarrels, but to understand the country and its inhabitants. I therefore contented myself with separating the central portion, as I should have done had it been wounded in digging up with an earth fork, and then ate the remainder. Upon afterwards inquiring who my homely potatoe purveyor was, I was informed that he was some years before a mechanic, emigrated from England, who had saved money, and turned farmer. In the western part of York State I have been served with roasted beef and boiled trout on the same plate, but it was at a tavern frequented by travelling mechanics and farmers, who had been much accustomed to eat their dinners in the woods.

These are the kinds of occurrences which prejudiced travellers snap up as a proof that the Americans are not refined. A British officer, of the school of Lieutenant De Roos, once told me, with a most horror-stricken face, that he could not get his coat brushed at a crowded tavern on the Canadian frontier of the States: and that when he wanted a bath, the tavern keeper referred him to the river St. Lawrence, which was close at hand. More than that, the towel was square and small, instead of being oblong and large. He did not reflect, that three years previous a forest had been the occupant of the land where the tavern stood. English travellers have frequently represented the Americans as calculating and cold-hearted. The best reply to this is, the collection of letters from the Sedlescomb emigrants, published by Mr. Cobbet; wherein American humanity is praised by those who stood in need of it.

"But," cry the anti-republicans, "the Americans are mere money hunters, and have no love for works of art: they build no private palaces or expensive residences, as in England." That they are money hunters may be very true; but what are our aristocratic patrons of art, when they take unearned pensions of large amount from the people? "They expend them on works of art!,' cry their retainers. If so, why is it that painters constantly complain, that there is no patronage but in portrait painting? They will, perhaps, point to the many useless piles of buildings, the fruits of the laws of primogeniture, and triumphantly exclaim with Basil Hall, America has nothing like these!" It is true she has not any useless private buildings, but her children point more triumphantly to her canals and rail-roads, and exclaim, "These are of use!" That they have the capacity for appreciating beauty, let the white marble bank of Philadelphia, and the still unfinished gigantic sienite obelisk of Boston, raised to commemorate the site of Freedom's first battle, be taken in testimony. No love for art! Was not West an American, and Copley also? Are not many of the modern travellers in Italy Americans? I was in New York when a Jew arrived with a small collection of pictures by the ancient artists, with which he opened an exhibition. The eagerness with which the inhabitants thronged to it betrayed no lack of interest. Even the uneducated people—I mean unclassically educated—might be seen entering the doors. There exhibitor had been taken some pains in making out a catalogue, instructing them how to praise, and I frequently occupied myself with curiously watching the effect the paintings produced in some of that class of persons from the canal borders designated as "forwarding merchants." Untutored genius would often burst the bands of effected criticism, and vindicate the universal feelings of truth and nature. Individual Americans are not yet rich enough to purchase works of art, but there is a power gradually growing up; a public, which, like that of Greece in the elder time, will prove a more efficient patron than either the church, or the great potentates, or the petty princes of the middle ages. The works of utility once accomplished, capital will be produced faster than it can be absorbed, and a spirit of rivalry in works of art, will stir up the separate States to outshine each other, producing magnificent results, in picture and sculpture galleries, and public edifices, such as no private adulation could produce. Those who deem that the Americans have no capacity for any thing but mercantile speculation, betray themselves a shortsightedness, which cannot look beneath the surface. A native of Alabama once remarked to me that the difference between the French and the Americans was, that the former talked much, and the latter thought much. It is even so. The Americans, as a nation, possess that power of deep thought for which their English and Saxon ancestors have ever been remarkable. As yet, there has been more demand amongst them for physical than for moral excellence in scientific studies; and their capabilities in physical science have been well attested by their numerous valuable inventions, which even in England have raised individuals amongst them to importance. One of the most influential and wealthy individuals in Manchester at the present time, is a native of New England, who by his own talents has raised himself from a humble station. The capability of inventions, so remarkably developed on the Americans, is only one branch of intellectual power; which when it is diverted into new channels, will produce similar successful results. In the field of literary excellence they undoubtedly fall short of English writers, as regards their published works; but those who take this for a proof that they are devoid of literary powers, will deceive themselves in their estimate. There has been as yet no demand for literature; there is no leisure class who can bestow time and money upon the producers of it. Many of the lawyers even, who now bear high names, have in early life taught at a school for their humble maintenance while pursuing their studies. But each day the desire of forming a stock of national literature is becoming stronger; and those who have carefully watched the American character, are well aware, that beneath an exterior seemingly of pure calculation, there lies hidden a well-spring of intense intellect, which, when once applied in earnest, will stir to the deepest sources of human reason and human passion. The vivid imagination of the German, and the powerful judgment of the Anglo-Saxon, will be found united. Those who examine the physical form and intellectual expression of the finer specimens of the American countenance, will not doubt this. There was no want of talent when the revolution of physical force burst out. There will be as little want of talent when the æra of American literature shall commence. The fact that commerce and agriculture at present absorb their attention is no more a proof that they have not the capacity for logic, poetry, painting, sculpture, music, and the whole region of moral excellence and intellectual beauty, than the fact, that Shakspeare held horses was a proof of his incapacity for writing plays.

The Americans have been much ridiculed for being "Lord-hunters;" i. e. when a spare lord or man of rank has gone amongst them they have shown him great attention; and on some occasions have been swindled by impostors, who assumed the title for the purposes of deception. This is true, but only a particular class, viz. the "good society" of New York; a class of persons amounting probably to some hundred families, who exercise about as much influence on the national character, as the race called Bond-street Loungers may on the Political Unions of London. In America, as in England, and all other parts of the world, men who unite high moral qualities with high intellect, are not commonly met with. They shrink from the busy scenes of life, and endeavour to pass unnoticed in the crowd, unless peculiar circumstances call them forth; but that is no argument for their non-existence, though neither Mrs. Trollope nor Basil Hall were likely to meet with them. Is not this the case in England also, which they try to glorify at the expence of America? What is the kind of talent which is most prominent in England at the present moment? Are there no men of high intellect excluded from their sphere of utility at this very time in order to make room for quacks, from whom they would hide the sun by their superior talents? Let Henry Brougham answer. Thus it is in America. The most impudent will push themselves into notice; while wise and good men hang on the rear awaiting the chance that their services may be called for in the moment of need. There are men of this class both in England and America, who will not shrink from the service of humanity when they may be able to serve her without a sense of humiliation. May they gradually become known to each other; and by their mutual aid to the cause of humanity, help to extinguish for ever the miserable feelings of artfully inflamed petty rivalry, which keep up the ball of contention between two powerful nations of "Earth's first blood," who ought long since to have become firm and warm friends.

## THE ARMY.

THE British army consists at present—

| | |
|---|---|
| Of Fields-Marshals | 6 |
| Generals | 90 |
| Lieutenant-Generals | 197 |
| Major-Generals | 219 |
| Colonels | 292 |
| Lieutenant-Colonels | 582 |
| | 1386 |

and the majors are nearly as numerous, making an aggregate of upward of fifteen hundred Generals and field-officers, actually receiving pay from the British government. When it is considered that the whole of the national force hardly exceeds one hundred thousand men, it may be fairly inquired what military circumstance, what state necessity, required such extraordinary and improvident promotion.

In most of the services in Europe, no general is raised to the high rank of a field-marshall unless he has commanded an army upon service, and succeeded in some important military enterprize; but upon examining the list of British field-marshals, one only appears to have merited that rank, by a train of success never surpassed, and seldom equalled, by the greatest warriors of either ancient or modern times. It might be deemed invidious to make any remarks upon the military talents and services of the other five field-marshals, I shall therefore leave them to their feelings of gratitude to a government which has conferred on them such distinguished rank and such splendid emoluments.

The generals are very numerous, and if they possessed the military knowledge which their rank implies, they would be adequate to the command of all the armies in the whole world with which we are acquainted, whether civilized or barbarous; and when *four hundred and nine* lieutenant and major-generals are added to the first named class of general officers, it is impossible to suppress astonishment at the extravagance and profusion of the British government. One hundred and ninety-seven lieutenant-generals and two hundred and nineteen major-generals, added to ninety-five generals, present *five hundred and eight* to the eye of the astonished reader.

If Alexander, Hannibal, Cæsar, or Gustavus Adolphus, were to revisit this earth, and be told that the government of the little island of about one hundred thousand men, they would not believe the information, although it came from an oracle. If the list of lieutenant-generals is examined, how few have had opportunities of displaying their military talents and professional knowledge. No doubt many of them are men of ability; but nevertheless if there was no service in which they could all be employed, their promotion was burthensome to the country, and useless to themselves. Divide one hundred thousand men into brigades of three thousand five hundred each, and thirty major-generals will be sufficient to command them; and form every four brigades into divisions of fifteen thousand troops, of all arms, and eight lieutenant-generals will be only required to take charge of these divisions; and if the whole were formed into four *corps d'armée*, four generals would only be necessary, under a field-marshall, to command such a military force. Thus it is evident that fifty generals would be perfectly sufficient to command the whole British army,

The fleets that gained the battles of the Nile and Trafalgar were commanded by the vice-admiral, but he was a naval genius, and victory delighted to deck the brows of the hero with never fading laurels. When the illustrious Nelson was wounded, the operations of the fleet were directed by Captain Sir Edward Berry with zeal and ability; and when the victory at Albuera was extremely doubtful, the presence of mind and instant decision, not of the general, but of Colonel Sir Henry Hardinge restored the battle, and defeated the enemy. But then when a Nelson or a Hardinge is promoted, a crowd of nominal naval and military men must, according to British practice, be also advanced in the service, and hence the immense number of generals, admirals, colonels, post captains, lieutenant-colonels, and commanders, in our land and naval armies. Though in the navy there are infinitely more officers than could be employed in the most extensive operations, yet few attain rank without possessing the necessary qualifications: but it is too evident that the Lord Johns, and the Lord Charleses, are generally selected for profitable commands, whilst the rugged tug of war is assigned to the able and intrepid commander.

In military promotions, it has been known that field-officers of only two years' standing in the army list have been raised to the rank of generals, because the near connexion of a minister was anxious to be employed in a high station on foreign service, and thus officers who were tolerably respectable in the command of a regiment were raised to a rank, with the duties of which they are entirely unacquainted.

In the eastern districts, last war, there was a general attached to a brigade of infantry, so entirely unacquainted with the service, that Lieutenant-General Lord Charles Fitzroy, when he had a field-day, was constantly obliged not only to command the line, but also the particular brigade which had been assigned to the major-general to whom I have alluded. Yet that general was constantly kept upon the staff though he was entirely incompetent to perform the slightest military duty. Shall I state the reason? it is simply this—that he had a seat in the House of Commons.

Two general officers commanded a district in the South of Ireland in succession, and they were never known to give a word of command to the troops during the whole period of their residence in a garrison consisting of several thousand men—a staff officer who knew his profession was always desired to perform the duty of the general, and manœuvre the troops in the field. A certain noble marquis, who is now a general, never ventured to give a word of command to a regiment of which he was lieutenant-colonel; and having become a general officer, and stationed in England in the command of a brigade, he received orders from Lord Cathcart, who was commander of the forces, to have his garrison ready for inspection at a certain hour on a particular day. In this dilemma he consulted his brigade major, who advised his lordship to give Lord Cathcart the slip, march his garrison out on the other side of the town, and assure his lordship that he entirely mistook the day he had appointed for inspection. The advice was adopted, and the commander of the forces being pressed for time, the noble marquis escaped exposure and animadversion. It is some consolation, "that in the multitude of councillors there is safety;" and if we can rely upon this assurance, Great Britain having such a mass of generals, may bid defiance to all hostile attempts upon her territory, and extend the shield of her protection to any of her neighbours who may desire her assistance.

Having despatched a fleet to bring the king of the Netherlands to reason, it is singular that the king of Belgium, who is a British field-marshal, did not solicit the aid of some of our generals, when we have so many totally unemployed. Not having had an opportunity of gaining laurels during the war against Napoleon, they might now with honour revenge the cruel insult offered to certain young English ladies, when the Dutch troops committed such abominable atrocities in Brussels.

The British people who do not see the Army List can have no conception of the immense number of generals and field-officers, that a profligate and profuse administration have attached to an army which did not require one-third of their number. At the conclusion of the late

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war, (when regiments were disbanded, and thousands of officers reduced to half-pay,) a promise was made that as vacancies took place, these officers should be restored to service; but the promise has been shamefully violated, and the generality of vacancies in regiments filled up, not by officers from half-pay, which would have been a great saving to the country, but by the sons of members of parliament and of ministerial connexions, while the half-pay is permitted to remain a dead weight upon the public expenditure.

British officers are in general obliged to purchase their commissions, except in the engineers, the artillery, and the marines; and many gentlemen upon half-pay, who gave more than the regulated price for their commissions, have been in a great measure compelled to accept such a commuted allowance as the secretary at war deemed sufficient, and retire from the service—whilst those foreign officers, that came into British pay from Hanover and Brunswick, who never paid a shilling for their commissions, continue to receive their half-pays, without the slightest endeavour to place them in the Hanoverian army, and relieve Great Britain from the expense of their half-pay.

By referring to the Army List, it will be seen that in the British service there is a commander in chief, with a secretary, who holds military levees, and reports to Lord Hill—a secretary at war and his deputy—a master-general of the ordnance—a paymaster-general of the forces—an adjutant-general and a quarter-master-general, with their respective deputies, and all those officers receive considerable salaries from the public. There are also a board of general officers for the clothing of the army, an acting committee, and a board of inspectors; also an inspector of army colours, commissioners of the military college, and commissioners of the military asylum. With such extensive establishments, our service should be conducted on the best possible principles; but the contrary is the fact. The promotions and patronage of the army rest entirely with the commander-in-chief, and it has been shown how these promotions and appointments have been managed. The secretary at war has very little to do in time of peace—the military finance is under his superintendence, but he has no patronage except that of the clerks in his office. The adjutant-general and quarter-master-general, and their deputies, have no duty of consequence to perform, and have no patronage; and the board of commissioners of clothing leave all the business to their committee, who take care that the colonels of regiments shall not be curtailed in their off-reckonings, by giving to the troops a good and comfortable uniform. It is however, some satisfaction to observe, that the colour and quality of the clothing of the foot guards has been a little improved, but their trowsers are still of a very inferior cloth, which is actually too bad for the regiments of the line, and by no means proper for the household troops. The price of woollen cloth is so much reduced that the whole of the clothing for the army ought to be of a good quality and tint, and not that dirty brick colour which has so long been the disgrace of the British service. The grenadier caps are infinitely too heavy, and their weight ought to be greatly reduced. Would any man of common sense select such an enormous machine to wear on any occasion—and why should the troops be compelled to carry a cover for the head so totally unfit for any service required? Fools may talk of the imposing appearance of a corps of grenadiers with such senseless caps, but an officer of sense and experience knows that it is well-directed fire and steady discipline which triumph in the field. The padded Russian grenadiers, with their high hairy caps, made no impression upon the little active French infantry, who met them at the *pas de charge*, and beat them on almost every occasion. British troops require nothing in their dress to impress an enemy with terror—their bravery, physical powers, and steadiness, are well known, and require little aid from either the tailor or the furrier.

Will the British government continue to allow the colonels of regiments to furnish clothing and accoutrements to their corps, and endeavour, by the intervention of commissioners and inspectors, to secure good uniforms for the soldiers of the state? The system is injurious to the service, and discreditable to the country. If certain military men deserve well of the public, let them be fairly and adequately rewarded. But it is a strange manner of remunerating an officer, by allowing him to pocket a profit upon the purchase of a soldiers's uniform and accoutrements. How often, at the half-yearly inspection of regiments, has the lieutenant-colonel of the corps represented to the general officer employed on that service the anxiety of the colonel that the appointments might not be critically examined, as he wished them to last another year; and I have known an inspecting general privately admonished not to be too particular in his report of the state of a certain corps, otherwise he would never himself get a regiment. All this clashing of interests between the public, the troops, and colonels of regiments, should be entirely removed, by the government supplying every article required by the public force; temporising at the half-yearly inspections would instantly cease, and the commanding officer, being alone responsible for arms, clothing, and all appointments, would take proper care that his corps was at all times perfectly ready for any service required by his country.

That regiments have been conferred on officers without a shadow of military merit is well known; the present Army List presents a number of such instances; but I trust there is now an end to such a perversion of military patronage, and that general officers, like other servants of the public, will be paid according to their rank and service. I have stated the numerous establishments in the British service required to superintend about one hundred thousand men, and the expense of such various departments to the public. The French army from whose practice we have adopted many things, consists of nearly five hundred thousand men of all arms, and this immense military force is entirely managed and commanded by a single individual, Marshal Soult, minister at war. Under his administration there is no clashing of interests; the government provides every article required by the soldiers—arms, accoutrements, clothing, caps, &c. &c., and the whole of the military arrangements are conducted with such order and regularity, that a complaint is hardly ever heard. The system of finance is also under the direction of the secretary at war, and it is managed with such strict attention and such judicious restrictions, that a paymaster cannot, were he ever so ingenious, become a defaulter to any considerable amount. Hence securities are not required, and the whole administration of the army, ordnance, &c. &c. being vested in the secretary at war, unity of action is secured. He issues his orders to every department, and they must be executed with care and expedition.—*Metropolitan Mag. for Dec.*

## SOME RESULTS OF THE HIGH-TAX PLAN.

The annual income of Great Britain has been estimated at three hundred millions; the *net* annual taxation is at present forty-six millions and a half, or nearly *one sixth* of each individual's revenue. Considering, however, that about one-third of the national income arises from inert capital or property *emphatice*, and that the bulk of taxation virtually presses upon profits, or is raised upon articles which form the staple consumption of the poor and middling classes, but are trivial items in the expediture of the rich, it is probable that, on the average, *one fourth* of every *producer's* income is taken from him by taxation. Great as this amount unquestionably is, the pressure is in many cases aggravated by the favour shown to peculiar interests, by the complex mode and by the absurdly heavy rate of our taxation, as well as by the expenses which are rendered necessary in consequence of the high-tax and chandler-shop systems. Amongst the mischievous effects of the former plan are the checks which it imposes upon trade, the unnecessary burden it throws upon the consumer, the extensive smuggling it induces, and the expense which is incurred in the vain attempt to put it down. The present article will be confined to the effects of the system as connected with the two latter points. Its object will be to show that an useless expenditure is now kept up, and that, virtually, a considerable remission of taxation may be effected with comparatively slender means.

The total amount of the expenses incurred in the endeavour to prevent smuggling cannot well be ascertained. Like many other branches of Government expenditure, the payments are charged upon various funds: part is paid by the Customs, part by the Excise, part by the Navy; and the expenses of prosecutions, &c. are blended with other legal charges, or mixed up with "heads of expenditure" where no mortal would dream of their concealment. The exciseman is as much engaged in preventing smuggling as in "bringing articles to charge," and is at once a "revenue" and a "preventive" officer. It is probably, too, that many of the "coast blockade" have been pensioned amongst other seamen, and are increasing the heavy dead weight of the "Navy non-effective service." The subjoined table exhibits pretty accurately the *direct* expenses, as far as the means of ascertaining them exist. It is compiled from the *Finance Accounts*, excepting the cost of the coast blockade, which is set down at the round amount stated by Government. It should be observed that this branch has been transferred from the Navy to the customs during the present year, and that a considerable saving is contemplated from the alteration. The items for legal charges, as they stand below, must be taken *cum grano* on both sides.

| PAID BY CUSTOMS. | *Ireland.* | *Great Britain.* | *Total.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cruisers..... .... | £13,345 | £90,756 | £104,101 |
| Harbour Vessels..... | 282 | 4,360 | 4,592 |
| Preventive Water-.... Guard.... ..... | 111,265 | 184,906 | 296,171 |
| Land-Guard..... | | 17,502 | 17,502 |
| Payments on account of the Coast Blockade..... ..... | | 2,706 | 2,706 |
| Compensation to Naval Officers employed in the Coast-Guard Service for loss of half-pay..... ..... | 2,342 | 10,866 | 13,208 |
| PAID BY EXCISE. | | | |
| Day-Pay to Weighers, Watchmen, Tide-... Waiters, Watermen. Setters, and Boatmen..... | | 2,184 | 2,184 |
| Cruisers..... | | 5,948 | 5,948 |
| Pensions to Officers and Seamen of Cruizers. | | 570 | 570 |
| Expenses of Coast Blockade..... | | | 160,000 |
| PAID BY CUSTOMS.--- Law harges..... | * | 4,803 | 4,802 |
| PAID BY EXCISE.--- Law charges..... | 5,706 | 7,651 | 11,357 |
| | £132,890 | £332,151 | £623,041 |

The foreign commodities in which smuggling is chiefly carried on are brandy, geneva, and tobacco (for the mode of smuggling silk goods is distinct from that of running spirits, &c, and those duties are at present under consideration). The net produce of these articles, in 1831, is shown by the following table:—

| | *Ireland.* | *Great Britain.* | *Total.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brandy..... ..... | £9,923 | £1,378,243 | £1,388,166 |
| Geneva..... ..... | 1,561 | 25,331 | 26,892 |
| Tobacco and Snuff.. | 626,484 | 2,333,840 | 2,960,324 |
| | £637,968 | £3,737,414 | £4,375,382 |

* It is singular that no charge for law expenses appears to have been incurred by the "Customs" in Ireland, above all other places. The only inference is, that they are charged upon some other fund. In Great Britain, too, this is probably the case to a considerable extent.

From which it appears that, independent of all charges of collection, the sum of (at least) 610,000*l.* is annually paid to secure 4,375,000*l.*, being a cost of more than 14 per cent., which, added to the expense of collecting, would carry the total to upwards of 18 per cent. Upon a superficial view, such a system appears unsound, and this unsoundness is more manifest on examination; the high rate of duty not only induces smuggling, but (in the two first articles, at least) it most probably causes an actual diminution of the revenue. From 1796 to 1806, the duty on Hollands varied from 7*s.* 6*d.* to 14*s.* a gallon, and the annual average consumption was upwards of 700,000 gallons: the duty is now 22*s* 6*d.* a gallon, and the annual consumption of *duty paid* is 30,000 gallons. With a tax of from 250 to 450 per cent., the average revenue was at least 350,000*l.*; under a duty of 700 per cent., it is 26,000*l.* The population of the country has increased nearly one-half, the Custom duties three-fourths; but the Custom duty on this particular article has fallen 1300 per cent., or from 350 to 26. As regards brandy, the results are similar in kind, though not in degree. In 1814, the duty was raised from 14*s.* to 18*s* .10*d.* a gallon (wine measure):† the consumption decreased from 1,820,000 to 720,000 gallons, and the revenue fell from 1,370,000*l.* to 825,000*l.*, though it has since recovered in the amount received, but not in the quantity consumed. In 1689, the annual consumption in England at a duty of about 100 per cent. on the prime cost, was 1,989,165 gallons. Since that period the population (including Scotland) has nearly quadrupled; the national income has increased seven-fold, the Custom duties eighteen-fold; but the nominal consumption of brandy is less than it was 140 years ago. If the principal of finance,—that a moderate duty on a staple article of consumption will yield more than an enormous one,—were altogether unknown, these facts would seem to prove that a reduction of the duty to as near rum (9*s.* a gallon) as would be equialent to the difference of expense between the carriage from the West Indies or Bourdeaux, would not diminish the revenue on brandy. About Hollands there can be no question, nor if there were, would it be of any moment in a fiscal point of view: the sum of 26,000*l.* is of no great importance in a revenue of 47,000,000*l.*

The question of tobacco is nearly as clear, notwithstanding the disproportionate rate of the tax. The prime cost of the commodity varies from 3*d.* to 6*d.* per lb.; the duty is 3*s.* per lb. or from 600 to 1200 per cent. The tax upon cigars is, proportionately, much lower. In effecting a reduction with a view to put a stop to illicit trading, the duty must of course, be considerably decreased: the exact degree it is difficult to fix upon; it might better, perhaps, be determined by a Parliamentary or Government inquiry, when the practicability of an *ad valorem* duty might be also ascertained. Sir Henry Parnell suggests a shilling as an experiment. When the facts connected with the article are examined, it would appear that even 9*d.* a pound might not eventually cause a greater reduction of the *fiscal forces* would make up. About 1711, under a duty which Davenant even then complained of as being too high, the annual consumption in *England alone* was 11,260,659lbs. In 1829, the nominal quantity of tobacco consumed in *Great Britain* was only 14,760,618lbs., notwithstanding the increase in wealth, in people, and in the supply of the commodity. In 1798, the quantity of tobacco consumed in Ireland, at a duty of 8*d.* per lb., was eight million pounds a year; in 1829, under the high duty, it was only *four* million pounds, though the population has doubled.

We need not however, confine ourselves to these articles alone; reasoning from analogies, the results are the same. In 1827, the duty on English spirits (gin) was reduced nearly one-half; in 1829, the quantity brought to charge had more than doubled, and the produce of the duty was *increased* by about 9 per cent. In 1823, the duty on Irish spirits was reduced from 5*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* a gallon: the *legal* consumption immediately trebled, with a gain of one fifth to the revenue. In six years the *quantity* had more than quadrupled—the *revenue* nearly doubled. A similar alteration of duty took place in Scotland: the *quantity* rose from 2. to 5. 7. the *revenue* from 691 to 809. In 1808, the duty on coffee was reduced from 2*s.* to 6*d.* per lb.; the next year the consumption increased *nine-fold*. The same results take place at earlier periods. In 1745, the duty in tea was reduced more than one-half—the revenue almost doubled. In 1751 the duties on English spirits were raised from 7½*d.* to 1*s.* per gallon; the returns of the excise-officers fell from 10½ to 7. In Scotland, no increase of duty, and no variation in quantity, took place till 1760. when, upon an increase of the tax, the quantity sank from 400,000. and sometimes 500,000 gallons to 50,000 gallons. In the same year, an additional duty of 1*s.* 3*d.* per barrel was imposed upon Scotch two penny: "Instead of 3, 4, or 500,000 barrels the officers' books seldom exceeded 100,000 barrels."

Results of a similar kind, though not quite so striking in degree, might be produced from almost every article subject to taxation. The aggregate presents the same effects. Had the revenue (reports the last Finance Committee) fallen off in proportion to the amount remitted, it would have sunk nine millions instead of three. If the Custom receipts (says Davenant) had risen in proportion to the duties, they would have increased *four-fold*, or to about four millions: instead of that, in twenty years they had merely risen half a million.—*New Monthly*

* The present duty of 22*s.* 6*d.* arises from the substitution of the imperial for the wine gallon, not from the imposition of an additional duty. A portion of geneva was included in the amounts in the text but the quantity was small, and, of course, does not effect the comparative amount. We have no means of ascertaining the respective proportions.

## LORD BYRON AND MR. ROGERS.

[From the *Times*.]

Every body who has read Lord Byron's life and poems with attention, however slight, will feel little surprise that a person so destitute of sound principles, and combining with the utmost levity of thinking the most obstinate and unreasoning self-will, should utter the most contradictory opinions, both of men and things, according to the caprice of the moment, or, perhaps, no better cause than the influence of the wind. It is notorious to all who knew him, that he lampooned his dearest friends, and amused one set of companions by caricatures of another, whom he in turn favoured with ludicrous representations of the first. Every body knew that this was the condition of all acquaintance with him, and nobody was stupid enough to suppose that the weakest of mankind could be capable of sincerity, much less of so firm and sacred a relation as friendship. His mind, highly gifted as it was with various talents, had no intellectual diguity, and was incapable of appreciating the higher duties and virtues of life. He was like a child with a doll—now dressing it with all the finery at hand, and caressing it with all the endearments within the reach of its fancy, than dashing it to pieces because a pin or a plait was out of place. It is obvious that the praise or censure of such a man, however ably written, cannot be of the least worth or injury to any human creature, as it may always be presumed that in his lordship's portfolio, if not in his printed works, some set-off will be found for every panegyric and every calumny. We have been led to make these remarks from seeing lately a most malignant and atrocious satire against Mr. Rogers,* which must have been written at the time the *noble* bard was publicly bedaubing his friend with flattery. We certainly are of opinion with those who think the "slaver" of the flattery more injurious than the "bite" of the libel. But the slander can do no injury to Mr. Rogers. The united voices of, perhaps, the most numerous circle of friends possessed by any man in England. will indignantly repel the calumny, which will merely be remembered as another item in the almost incalculable list of the mean and dirty qualities of its author. We would, however, recommend as a curiosity to the readers of the satire the following enthusiastic sonnet written by Lord Byron on the same gentleman on whom he has in the lampoon emptied all the venom which even his black bile could generate.

WRITTEN ON A BLANK LEAF OF "THE PLEASURES OF MEMORY."

Absent or present, still to thee,
My friend, what magic spells belong!
As all can tell, who share, like me.
In turn, thy converse and thy song.
But when the dreaded hour shall come,
By friendship ever deemed too nigh,
And 'Memory' o'er her Druid's tomb
Shall weep that aught of thee can die,
How fondly will she then repay
Thy homage offer'd at her shrine,
And blend, while ages roll away.
Her name immortally with thine.

April 19, 1812.

One thing is certain, that the true account of Lord Byron is *yet* to be written; for though his real character peeps out through all the mist with which the incense of flattery or friendship has enveloped it, a faithful picture is still wanting in justice to the man himself, whose character requires explanation, and to the world, who have been absurdly accused of using him worse than he deserved.

The lines published in *Frazer's Magazine* are too offensively scurrilous for citation; we would not for the exhibition of Byron's treachery set so disgusting a specimen of coarse vilification before our readers. Suffice it to give these six lines, the least indecent, the least unmannerly, the least inhuman, of the poem, and let them be compared with the above quoted eulogy:—

He's the cancer of the species
And will eat himself to pieces,—
Plague personified and Famine.
Devil whose sole delight is damning.
For his merits would you know 'em
Once he wrote a pretty poem.

Truly does *Frazer's Magazine*, in making this creditable discovery, say:—"Another life, or at least a very considerable supplement to that of Moor's remains to be written. It will be admitted that he publishes puffs upon himself—such as 'Moore's a very noble fellow in all respects, and so forth—so plentifully, that no supplement will be needed in that direction."

Let us turn from Lord Byron's vilification of Mr. Rogers, to Mr. Rogers's touching lines on the death of Lord Byron, written certainly when he would not have credited the treachery of his *noble* friend. In the passage on Bologna, in his *Italy*, he says of Byron—

——Yet thy heart, methinks,
*Was generous—noble—noble in its scorn*
Of all things low or little, nothing there
Sordid or servile. If imagined wrongs
Pursued thee, urging thee sometimes to do
Things long regretted, oft, as many know.
None more than I, thy gratitude would build
On slight foundations.

And he concludes,

——Ah who among us all
Could say he had not erred as much and more.

How consummately the noble lord must have played the hypocrite, little of hypocrisy as there seemed in his character, yet must he have worn his disguise under his abandonment.

Voltaire having launched out in praise of some one; a goodnatured friend remarked, "It is very good of you to praise * * * for he speaks very ill of you."—Upon which the wit exclaimed, "Ah, it is very likely that we are both wrong in our opinions of each other." This may have been the case between Mr. Rogers and Lord Byron. They have been both wrong.

* Published in the last number of *Frazer's Magazine* How did it get there?

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